

Life Science & Biotechnology

Vol.50

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homepage <http://www.takara.co.kr>

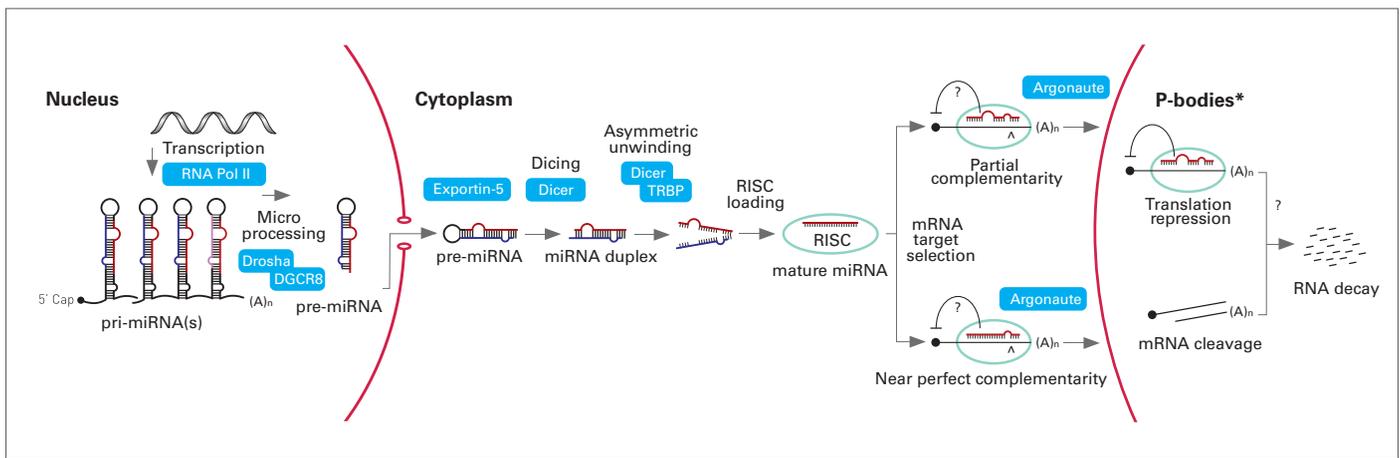
MicroRNA

LNA

What is microRNA?

MicroRNA(miRNA) 22 nucleotide non-coding RNA
 post-transcription
 60% 가 microRNA
 MicroRNA
 MicroRNA 1993 Victor Ambros C. elegans lin-14
 LIN-14 lin-14
 가 RNA lin-14
 61 nt precursor가 22 nt RNA , 22
 nt RNA lin-14 mRNA 3' UTR lin-14 mRNA가
 LIN-14 translation
 가 C. elegans
 lin-4 small RNA가 microRNA
 miRBase(Release 20, June 2013) 24,521
 microRNA가 , microRNA 가
 microRNA

miRBase: microRNA database (www.mirbase.org)
 miRBase database microRNA annotation
 database . miRBase Sequence database
 microRNA transcript predicted hairpin portion
 mature microRNA . Hairpin
 mature 가 , microRNA ,
 , reference annotation .
 annotation data 가 .
 MicroRNA
 MicroRNA RNA polymerase II large
 primary transcripts(pri-microRNA)가 , pri-microRNA
 RNase III Drosha , 70 nt
 precursor microRNA(pre-microRNA)가 . pre-microRNA
 RNase III DICER 22
 nt mature microRNA가 . Mature microRNA ribonuclear
 particle 가 RNA-induced silencing complex RISC가 ,
 microRNA가 mRNA translation
 mRNA gene silencing (1).



1. MicroRNA biogenesis. Based on Wienholds and Plasterk, FEBS Letters 2005, 579: 5911-5922.

* Processing bodies (P-bodies) are distinct foci within the cytoplasm of the eukaryotic cell consisting of many enzymes involved in mRNA turnover.

What is LNA?

LNA oligonucleotide 가 DNA RNA oligonucleotide , LNA oligonucleotide DNA

RNA

LNA oligonucleotide

- DNA RNA
- GC microRNA 가
- mismatch 가
- *in vivo* *in vitro* small RNA
- FFPE microRNA 가

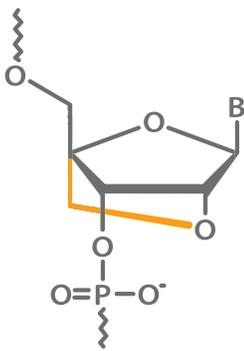
LNA ?

Locked Nucleic Acid(LNA™) 가 RNA analog , ribose ring “locked” Watson-Crick binding (2). LNA oligonucleotide DNA RNA 가 가 . Oligonucleotide LNA monomer가 가 melting temperature(Tm)가 2-8 가 (3), DNA RNA oligonucleotide Tm oligo 가 .

LNA oligonucleotide LNA DNA RNA , oligonucleotide LNA . Oligonucleotide

LNA가 PCR, microarray *in situ* hybridization hybridization , GC

LNA oligonucleotide



2. The structure of LNA. The ribose ring is connected by a methylene bridge (orange) between the 2'-O and 4'-C atoms thus “locking” the ribose ring in the ideal conformation for Watson-Crick binding. When incorporated into a DNA or RNA oligonucleotide, LNA makes the pairing with the complementary strand more rapid and increases the stability of the resulting duplex.

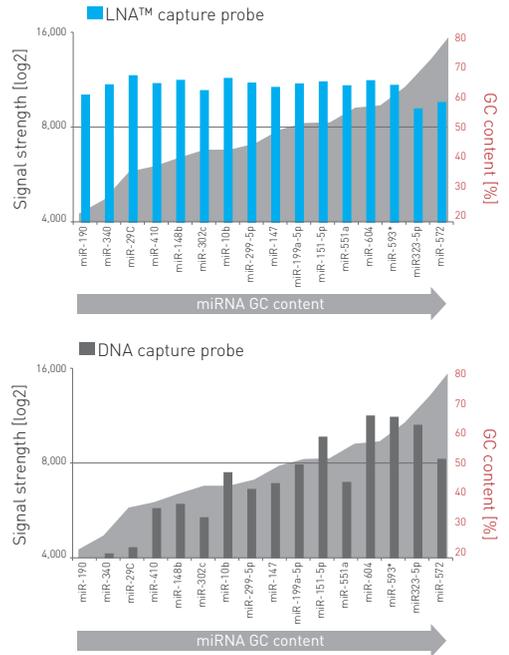
	Same length, higher T _m	Shorter length, similar T _m
DNA	23-mer tcgatcgattagctactagcta T _m : 60°C	23-mer tcgatcgattagctactagcta T _m : 60°C
DNA/LNA™	23-mer tcgatcgattagctactagcta T _m : 64°C	16-mer ...atcgattAgctAcgta... T _m : 60°C
DNA/LNA™	23-mer tcgatcGattAgctaCgtaCgta T _m : 78°C	8-mer aGCtaCt..... T _m : 61°C

+ LNA™

DNA: atcg LNA: ATCG

3. Replace DNA with LNA for higher T_m. On the left, progressive substitution of DNA nucleotides with LNA increases the melting temperature of the oligonucleotide while maintaining the recognition sequence and specificity of the probe. On the right, LNA substitutions allow shortening of the probe while maintaining the same T_m.

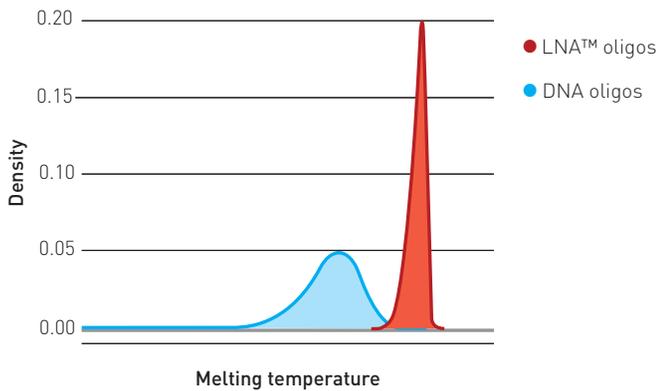
T_m normalization: GC 가 LNA oligonucleotide LNA T_m GC T_m AT T_m LNA 가 T_m T_m LNA oligonucleotide , probe LNA probe GC T_m normalization DNA (4). microRNA



4. The power of T_m normalization. The signal from DNA-based capture probes varies with GC content and results in poor detection of many microRNAs, whereas LNA probes offer robust detection of all microRNAs. Signal intensity from microarray experiments using LNA-enhanced (blue) or DNA-based (gray) capture probes. MicroRNA targets with varying GC content were added at 100amol each.

가 LNA oligonucleotide match mismatch가 T_m Oligonucleotide LNA mismatch가 delta T_m 8 가 , T_m 가 microRNA family LNA 가 LNA oligonucleotide *in vivo* endonuclease exonuclease 가 *in vitro* LNA oligonucleotide RNA DNA (e.g.) 가 가

MicroRNA 가 GC LNA (5 - 95%) microRNA DNA
 RNA oligo DNA RNA microRNA GC Tm
 microarray profiling microRNA
 LNA가 oligonucleotide 가
 LNA oligonucleotide , microRNA GC
 Tm primer, probe inhibitor Tm Exiqon LNA
 (5).



5. LNA microRNA inhibitors have high uniform potency. The affinity of traditional full length microRNA inhibitors is highly influenced by the GC-content resulting in a Tm span of more than 40°C. In contrast, Exiqon's inhibitors span just 10°C around an optimal temperature.

MicroRNA microRNA family primer probe LNA
 microRNA 가
 가 LNA
 LNA microRNA (6). LNA
 non - coding RNA small RNA
 LNA www.exiqon.com/lna - technology 가

DNA

- Real-time /quantitative PCR
- SNP detection/allele specific PCR
- Methylation analysis
- Bead-based applications
- Chromosomal FISH
- Comparative genome hybridization
- Proteomics of isolated chromatin segments (PICCh)
- Antigene inhibition
- Mutagenesis

mRNA

- Real-time /quantitative PCR
- Microarray analysis
- In situ hybridization
- Northern blotting
- Bead-based applications
- Fluorescence activated cell sorting
- Isolation
- Inhibition of RNA function
- RNA modification (frame shifting/exon skipping)
- DNAzymes

ncRNA

- Real-time /quantitative PCR
- Microarray analysis
- In situ hybridization
- Northern blotting
- Fluorescence activated cell sorting
- Inhibition of RNA function
- RNA modification (frame shifting/exon skipping)

miRNA

- Real-time /quantitative PCR
- Microarray analysis
- In situ hybridization
- Northern blotting
- Bead-based applications
- Inhibition of RNA function

- PCR based approaches
- Hybridization based approaches
- In vivo based approaches

6. Proven LNA applications. LNA is a powerful tool in many applications where standard DNA or RNA oligonucleotides do not have sufficient affinity or specificity. The figure shows an overview of some of the LNA applications that have been used for the study of RNA and DNA.



See how LNA™ works...
 Watch the LNA™ movie at
www.exiqon.com/e-talk

MicroRNA

A to Z

1. MicroRNA Isolation
2. Expression Analysis Array
3. Expression Analysis qPCR
4. Localization
5. Functional Analysis

1. MicroRNA Isolation (page 7)

miRCURY RNA Isolation Kits

- Get total RNA from a wide range of sources
- Ideal for microRNA research

2. Expression Analysis Array (page 8)

miRCURY LNA microRNA Array, 7th gen - hsa, mmu & rno

- Our sensitive and specific human, mouse and rat microRNA microarray

miRCURY LNA microRNA Hi-Power Labeling Kits

- Fast and simple labeling of total RNA
- Ideal for use with Exiqon's microRNA arrays

Spike-in microRNA Kits

- Improve the quality of your array data with these synthetic microRNAs

3. Expression Analysis qPCR (page 10)

Universal cDNA Synthesis & ExiLENT SYBR Green Master Mix kits

- Optimized reagents for use with the miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR system

miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR Primer Sets

- Individual microRNA PCR primer sets for quantification of microRNAs
- Design custom LNA primers for any small RNA online

Ready-to-Use PCR panels

- miRNome PCR panels
- microRNA Pick-&-Mix PCR panels
- Focus microRNA PCR panels

4. Localization (page 12)

miRCURY LNA microRNA Detection Probes

- Sensitive and specific probes for all microRNAs. Available with a wide variety of modifications

miRCURY LNA microRNA ISH Optimization Kits (FFPE)

- Kits for optimizing microRNA ISH from many sample sources
- First optimize your experiment, then use an LNA probe for your microRNA of interest

5. Functional Analysis (page 14)

miRCURY LNA microRNA Inhibitors

- Pre-designed and custom inhibitors for specific suppression of all microRNAs in miRBase and more

miRCURY LNA microRNA Power Inhibitors

- Our most potent inhibitors. Synthesized with PS backbones

miRCURY LNA microRNA Family Inhibitors

- Inhibitors of all microRNAs within a family

miRCURY LNA microRNA Target Site Blockers

- Unmatched high efficacy *in vitro* and *in vivo*
- Unrivaled performance – LNA TSBs do not catalyze RNase H-dependent mRNA degradation

1. MicroRNA Isolation

microRNA total RNA
miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit

- sample total RNA
- Exiqon microarray, PCR downstream
- 20 total RNA
- Phenol-free

- Exiqon kit 1 가 .
- miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Biofluids : serum, plasma, urine, CSF Biofluids small RNA (<1000 bp)
 - miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Cell & Plant : animal cell, small tissue samples, blood, yeast, fungi, bacteria total RNA
 - miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Tissue : animal tissue sample total RNA

Sample Type	Recommended kit	RNA fraction	Recommended detection method
Serum Plasma Urine CSF Other biofluids	miRCURY™ RNA Isolation Kit - Biofluids	Small RNA (<1000 bp)	miRCURY LNA™ Universal RT microRNA PCR
Cultured cells Plant Tissues Brain and Adipose Tissue* Full Blood (non-coagulating)	miRCURY™ RNA Isolation Kit - Cell & Plant	Total RNA	miRCURY LNA™ Universal RT microRNA PCR or miRCURY LNA™ microRNA Arrays
Tissue	miRCURY™ RNA Isolation Kit - Tissue		

* For brain and adipose tissue extra Lysis Additive is required.

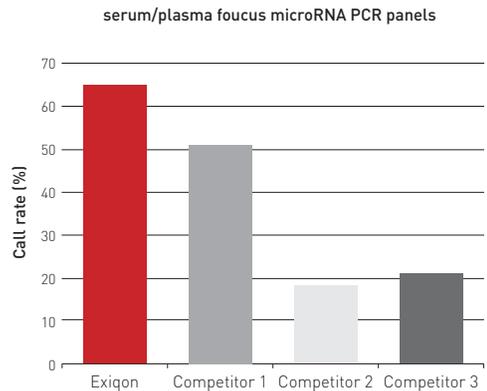
1. Isolation kit selection guide. Select the right sample isolation kit and detection method for your samples.

miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit separation matrix resin spin column chromatography . Total RNA phenol chloroform 20 ~ 50 가 가 . miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit

- 1)
- 2) Ethanol/isopropanol 가 column loading
- 3) Column
- 4) Column RNA elution

Biofluids Kit

miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Biofluids serum, plasma RNA 가 PCR . miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Biofluids microRNA PCR . miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Biofluids inhibitor carryover , microRNA small RNA (2).



2. The miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit –Biofluids allows detection of more microRNAs compared to three other column based RNA isolation kits. RNA isolations were performed from the same plasma sample, using 4 different sample preparation kits. microRNA profiling was performed using the Serum/Plasma Focus microRNA PCR panel (168 microRNA assays in total). Call rate (percent of microRNAs detected) for each kit is shown. Only assays detected as present in all 5 replicates were calculated as a call.

1. Recommended starting material for different organisms /sample types

	Serum/plasma	Urine	CSF	Other biofluids*
Human samples	200 µl	200 µl	200 µl	200 µl
Rodent samples	50 µl**	200 µl	Not tested	50 µl**
RNA eluate for PCR***	4 µl	4 µl	8 µl	4 µl

*) For subsequent qPCR analysis, start volume may need to be adjusted to keep PCR inhibitors at a minimum.

**) Add RNase-free water to keep final volume at 200 µL

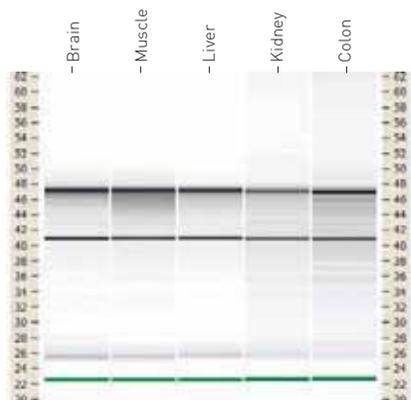
***) Volume used as input in a 20 µL RT reaction using Exiqon's Universal cDNA Synthesis Kit.

Cell & Plant Kit

miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Cell & Plant Real time PCR, Microarray, Northern blotting 가 total RNA

Tissue Kit

miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit - Tissue RNA Proteinase K가 가 miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit total RNA 가 - Tissue (3).



3. High quality total RNA from difficult tissues. Total RNA was isolated from five mouse tissues using the miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit – Tissue. Brain and muscle tissues are usually considered difficult sources of RNA as they are very rich in lipids and fiber, respectively. However, great results were produced as seen from the average OD ratios (260/280: 1.85, 260/230: 1.7) and RIN values (8.8) of the five tissues.

2. Expression Analysis Array

LNA microRNA microarray miRCURY LNA microRNA Arrays

- miRBase 19.0 3100 human, mouse, rat microRNA capture probe
- LNA-enhanced capture probe
- GC microRNA 가
- : 30ng total RNA microRNA Profiling
- microRNA family member 가
- Single color, Dual color microarray 가

miRCURY LNA microRNA Array, 7th gene – has, mmu & rno Exiqon 7 miRCURY LNA microRNA array miRBase 19.0 3100 human, mouse, rat microRNA viral microRNA Probe 가 miRPlus human microRNA capture probe

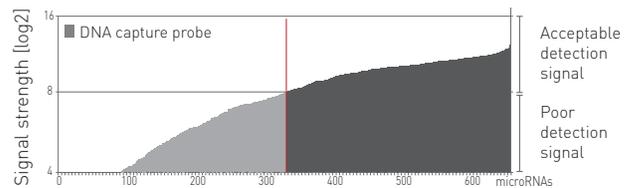
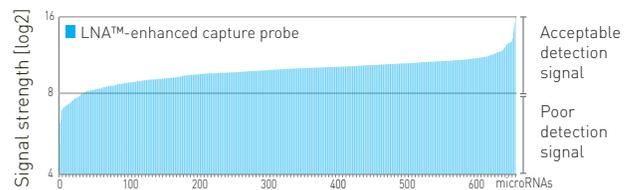
Organism name	Organism code	Common name	In miRBase 19	Array 7th gen
Homo sapiens	hsa	Human	2042	94%
Mus musculus	mmu	Mouse	1281	90%
Rattus norvegicus	mo	Rat	723	95%

LNA capture probes

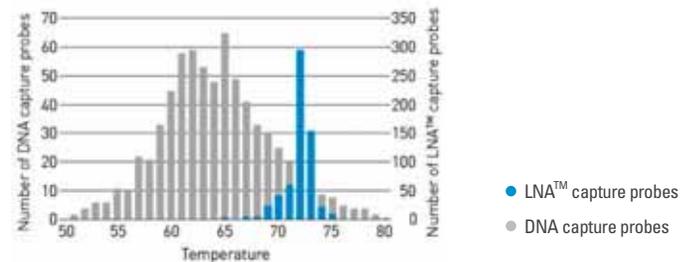
Exiqon microRNA array LNA-enhanced capture probe LNA probe DNA probes 가 (4, 5).

1) High affinity – Capture probe LNA probe-target duplex melting temperature (Tm) array

2) Uniform affinity – DNA capture probe Tm-normalized LNA probe microRNA GC probe LNA

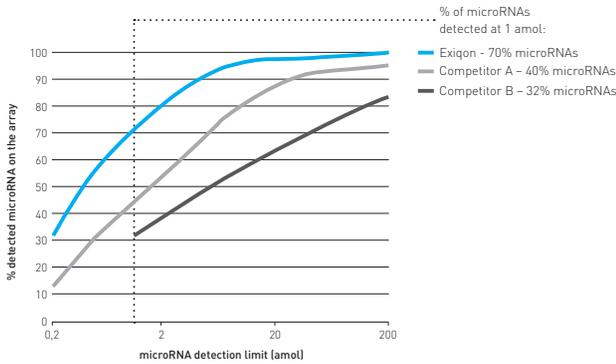


4. LNA-enhanced capture probes ensure robust detection of microRNAs. With DNA-based capture probes, half of microRNAs were either undetected or poorly detected. Signal strength (log2 signal/100amol target) from 660 synthetic microRNAs hybridized to Exiqon's microarray and Supplier A's DNA-based array are compared.



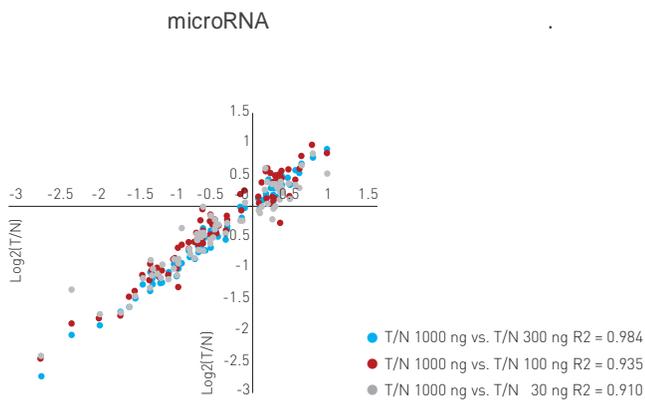
5. Tm-normalized LNA capture probes. DNA capture probes (gray bars) for human microRNAs, have a Tm range of more than 30 °C and an average Tm of 64 °C (StDev 5 °C). The LNA capture probes (yellow bars) have a Tm range of only 10 °C and an average Tm of 71.5 °C (StDev=1.62 °C).

miRCURY LNA microRNA Hi - Power Labeling Kit
 가 (6). Microarray
 LNA capture probe 0.5 amol



6. The most sensitive array available. Due to optimally designed Tm normalized capture probes and extremely efficient labeling, the Exiqon array detects a significantly higher percentage of microRNAs than competitor arrays.

Exiqon microRNA array 30ng total RNA
 (7). Array



7. Reliable microRNA expression profiles with as little as 30ng total RNA. Four different microarray experiments with varying amount of input RNA from oesophagus cancer (T) and normal adjacent (N) tissue were compared. A very high correlation is obtained when plotting the results from the experiment using 1000ng input RNA against those using 300, 100, and 30ng.

miRCURY LNA microRNA Array microRNA
 . Tm -normalized LNA capture probe
 hybridization capture probe 가
 . Exiqon array microRNA family
 member 가 (2).

	let-7a	let-7b	let-7c	let-7d	let-7e	let-7f	let-7g	let-7i
let-7a	100%	2%	17%	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%
let-7b	1%	100%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
let-7c	0%	8%	100%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
let-7d	2%	2%	5%	100%	1%	0%	0%	0%
let-7e	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
let-7f	6%	3%	5%	3%	3%	100%	2%	3%
let-7g	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	100%	4%
let-7i	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%

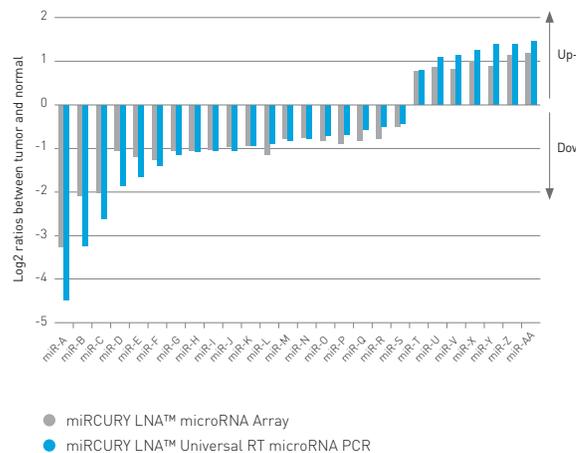
2. Superior discrimination between microRNA family members. There is very little cross-hybridization between let-7 family members. The experiments were performed with synthetic let-7 spike-in microRNA (300 amol) in a background of tRNA.

Spike-in miRNA Kit

7th gen microRNA array 52 synthetic spike-in microRNA
 . Spike-in microRNA array hybridization labeling
 가 spike-in capture probe signal labeling
 hybridization, scanner setting, data normalization, array replicate
 control
 , array 10 가 spike-in microRNA probe
 profiling calibration control

miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR

miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR microarray
 . Ready - to - use microRNA PCR panels
 microRNA profiling



8. Great correlation between microarray and qPCR results. The array data was normalized (quantile normalization) and microRNAs with log2 ratios > or < 0,5 were included in the study. The qPCR data was normalized to reference genes. Only microRNAs that were detected (Cp < 36 for all replicates) were included. A total of 26 microRNAs were included in the study.

3. Expression Analysis qPCR

LNA-enhanced PCR primer
 PCR profiling
 miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR

- 1 pg total RNA microRNA
- 96 well, 384 well PCR panel microRNA profiling
- LNA-enhanced primer microRNA
- 3

MicroRNA profiling Exiqon
 miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR System(9)

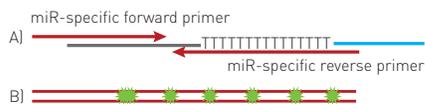
- Universal RT: first-strand cDNA multiple microRNA
 PCR assay sample

- LNA PCR amplification: PCR primer(forward reverse)
 microRNA, LNA LNA
 microRNA family member

Step 1: First-strand synthesis (RT)



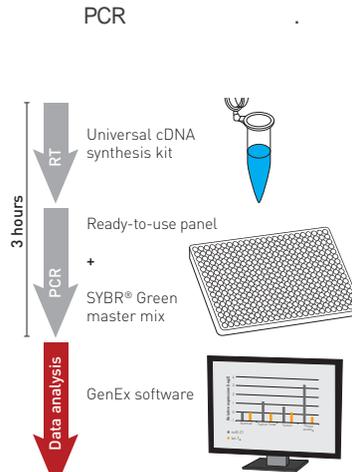
Step 2: Real-time PCR amplification



9. Schematic outline of the miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR System. A polyA tail is added to the mature microRNA template (step 1A). cDNA is synthesized using a PolyT primer with a 3' degenerate anchor and a 5' universal tag (step 1B). The cDNA template is then amplified using microRNA-specific and LNA-enhanced forward and reverse primers (step 2A). SYBR Green is used for detection (step 2B).

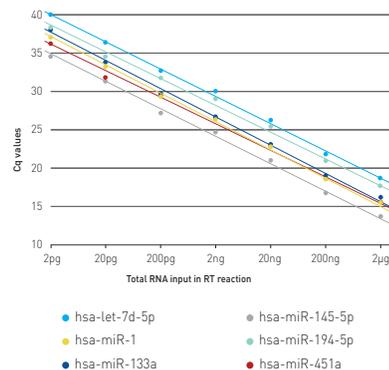
Exiqon microRNA expression profiling
 10 . Exiqon microRNA
 profiling 가 cDNA synthesis kit
 first strand cDNA Ready - to - Use PCR panel(miRNome)

panels, Focus panels, custom designed Pick - & - Mix plate)(
 11), PCR primer set, custom primer set



11. Overview of the miRCURY LNA Universal RT PCR workflow. The PCR primer sets have been designed for optimal performance when used with Exiqon's ExiLENT SYBR Green master mix. Use of other master mixes may affect the quality of the results. Ready-to-use (miRNome, Focus and Pick-&-Mix) panels can be replaced by individual PCR primers in this workflow.

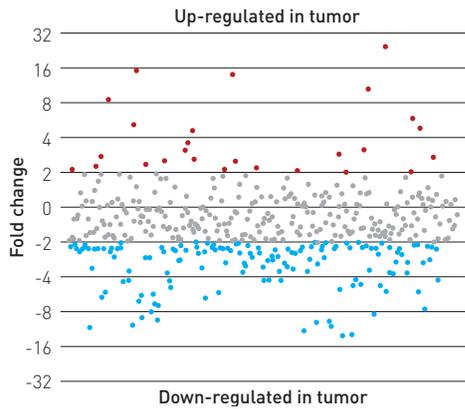
1 pg total RNA microRNA 가
 LNA-enhanced Tm-normalized primer 가 1 pg total RNA
 microRNA 가 (12). 20 ng total RNA
 384well plate microRNA profiling
 Exiqon FFPE section, LCM, serum/
 plasma biofluids total RNA sample
 microRNA (13, 14).



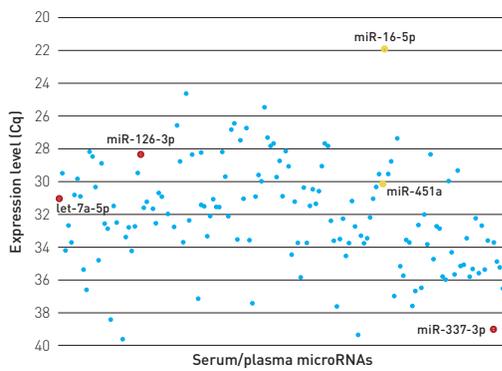
12. Accurate quantitation from 1pg total RNA starting material. Data from the amplification of 6 microRNAs in serial dilutions of human AM6000 total reference RNA are shown. All microRNA assays exhibit linear read-out with correlation coefficients R(2) > 0,99.



10. Overview of the miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR system.



13. Expression profiling of 742 microRNAs using 40 ng total RNA from tumor and normal FFPE sections. Real-time PCR was performed using triplicate RT reactions per sample on human miRNome microRNA panels I and II. Data from 424 microRNAs with Cp values <37 is included. Normalized expression is shown as fold changes in tumor compared to normal. Out of 424 microRNAs expressed, 144 were > 2-fold down-regulated in the tumor (blue dots) and 26 were > 2-fold up-regulated in the tumor (red dots).



14. microRNA profiling in blood serum and plasma. Serum/Plasma Focus microRNA PCR Panels were used to profile 175 microRNAs commonly found in serum/plasma. MicroRNAs for sample quality control in orange and interesting microRNAs in red.

Universal RT

Exiqon qPCR system microRNA PCR first-strand cDNA pool single universal RT

cDNA 가 PCR 가
microRNA specific RT

PCR amplification primer(forward, reverse) LNA
microRNA family member 1
(3). mature microRNA precursor microRNA
가 . miRCURY LNA Universal RT microRNA PCR
primer set ExiLENT SYBR Green master mix

background signal target amplification validation 가

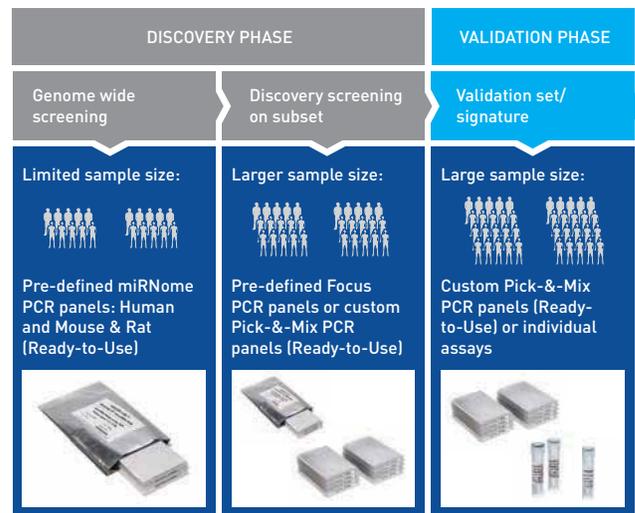
Assay	Sequence	Template			
		miR-181a	miR-181c	miR-181b	miR-181d
miR-181a-5p	AACAUUCAACCGUGUCGUSADU	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
miR-181c-5p	AACAUUCAAC + CUGUCGGUADU	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
miR-181b-5p	AACAUUCAUUGUCGUCGUGGDU	0.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
miR-181d	AACAUUCAUUGUUBUCGUGGDU	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%

3. Excellent discrimination between closely related microRNA family members. Examples of single nucleotide discrimination in the miR-181 family.

Real Time PCR

biomarker

Exiqon real time PCR system biomarker
miRNome panel microRNA가
가 , Focus panel, Pick - & - Mix panel
microRNA
(15).



15. Biomarker discovery workflow. Exiqon's qPCR system is designed for biomarker discovery, from screening in miRNome panels to final validation in a subset of samples by either Pick-&-Mix panels or individual assays.

Ready-to-Use PCR panels

panel well 10 ul reaction volume ready-to-use
cDNA ExiLENT SYBR Green master mix PCR
3 . Exiqon panel
Real time PCR reference gene
control .

1) miRNome panels

miRNome panel 384well plate human, mouse, rat microRNA
primer가 . Pre-amplification , 40 ng
total RNA microRNA profiling 가 .



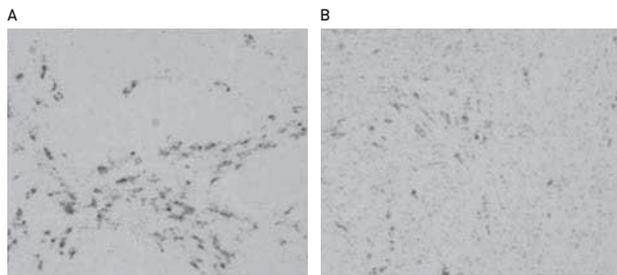
17. MicroRNA detection in zebrafish. Detection of miR-122a (top), miR-206 (middle) and miR-124a (bottom) using LNA probes in whole mount zebrafish embryos. Image kindly provided by Dr. Ronald Plasterk, Hubrecht Laboratory, The Netherlands.



18. MicroRNA detection in chick. Specific detection of miR-206 in a Gallus gallus embryo using an LNA probe. miR-206 is detected in myotomal muscle cells (Ason et al. 2006).

double DIG labels

Double [5' and 3'] DIG-labeled probe vs single labeled probe. The double DIG probe provides a signal, while the single DIG probe results in noise. (19).



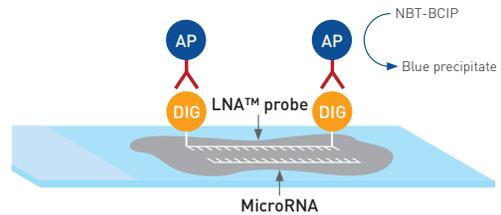
19. Double DIG labeling is more sensitive than single DIG labeling. hsa-miR-21 detection in tissue sections using an LNA probe with a double DIG (5' and 3') label at 40nM (A) or a single 3' DIG label at 80nM (B).

FFPE *in situ* hybridization miRCURY LNA microRNA ISH Optimization Kit(FFPE)

- microRNA ISH -
- one-day microRNA ISH protocol
- : ISH
- Double-DIG labeled LNA Probe
- 가 : , FFPE 가

MicroRNA ISH 가 miRCURY LNA microRNA ISH Optimization Kit(FFPE) FFPE microRNA *in situ* hybridization(ISH)

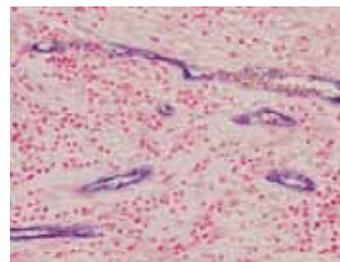
가 double [5' and 3'] DIG-labeled miRCURY LNA microRNA detection probe microRNA ISH kit FFPE LNA probe formamide-free ISH buffer가



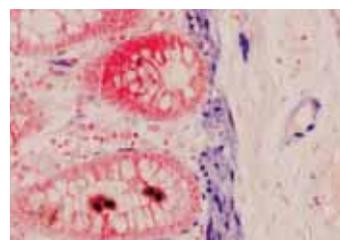
20. Overview of the procedure. First, the tissue is "opened" using Proteinase K. In the hybridization step, the double DIG-labeled LNA probe binds specifically to its target microRNA. Alkaline phosphatase (AP)-conjugated anti-DIG antibodies are then added. This step is followed by NBT-BCIP development and optional counter-staining with Nuclear Red.

microRNA vs microRNA ISH (pre-hybridization, post-fixation, acetylation) formamide-free

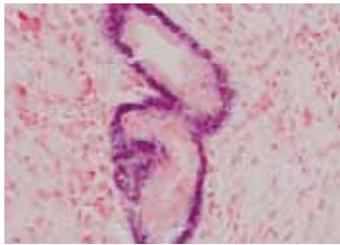
9 miRCURY LNA microRNA ISH Optimization Kit가 , kit positive, negative control hybridization buffer, Proteinase K kit miRCURY LNA microRNA Detection probe (3). probe positive control probe



21. miR-126 detection in colon wall. Kit 5 can be used to detect microRNAs in inflamed colon FFPE tissue. Here, it was used to detect miR-126. Staining was performed with NBT-BCIP (blue). Sections were counterstained with nuclear red.



22. miR-145 detection in human colon. Kit 7 can be used to detect microRNAs in colon FFPE tissue. Here, miR-145 is detected in a human colon wall with underlying muscle layers. Staining was performed with NBT-BCIP (blue). Sections were counterstained with nuclear red.



23. miR-205 detection in human breast carcinoma. Kit 8 can be used for detection of microRNAs in breast cancer FFPE tissue. Here, it was used to detect miR-205. Staining was performed with NBT-BCIP (blue). Sections were counterstained with nuclear red.

miRCURY LNA microRNA ISH Optimization Kit

4 kit 가

	Kit 1	Kit 2	Kit 3	Kit 4	Kit 5	Kit 7	Kit 8	Kit 9
Brain				yes				
Eye				yes	yes			
Muscle	yes				yes			
Lung					yes	yes		
Kidney					yes			
Liver			yes		yes			
Colon					yes	yes		yes
Cervix								yes
Heart	yes				yes	yes		
Mammary Gland					yes			yes
Lung cancer		yes			yes	yes	yes	
Colorectal cancer		yes			yes	yes		
Breast cancer		yes			yes	yes	yes	
Kidney cancer		yes			yes	yes		
Cervix cancer		yes			yes	yes	yes	
Testis cancer					yes	yes		
Esophagus cancer								yes
Cell entity	myocyte	varies	hepatocyte	neuron	endothelial	smooth muscle	basal cells	granulocyte

4. Choosing the appropriate miRCURY LNA microRNA ISH Optimization Kit. The table indicates the tissue(s) in which each of the kits has been validated.

5. Functional Analysis

MicroRNA

miRCURY LNA microRNA Inhibitors & Power Inhibitors

- AU-rich microRNA target
- miRBase microRNA Exiqon miRPlus microRNA inhibitor 가
- Off-target effect
- antisense
- - in vivo family inhibitor

microRNA inhibitors

Exiqon miRCURY LNA inhibitor microRNA microRNA LNA microRNA inhibitor가 inhibitor 가 self-complementarity LNA inhibitor

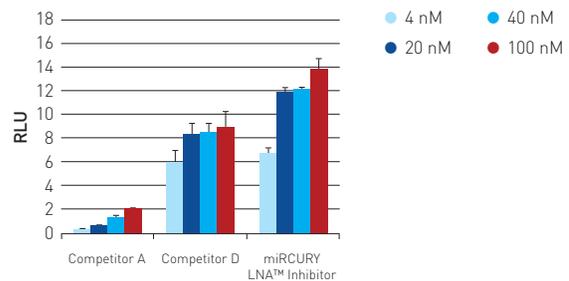
LNA inhibitor/RNA duplex가 RNaseH off-target effect

1) miRCURY LNA microRNA Inhibitors inhibitor Tm-normalized

가 (24). Exiqon inhibitor libraries , miRCURY LNA Inhibitor Libraries 가

- Human library: 980 microRNA
- Mouse library: 739 microRNA
- Combined human and mouse library: 980 Human + 739 mouse microRNA

library 0.2 nmol 96-well plate

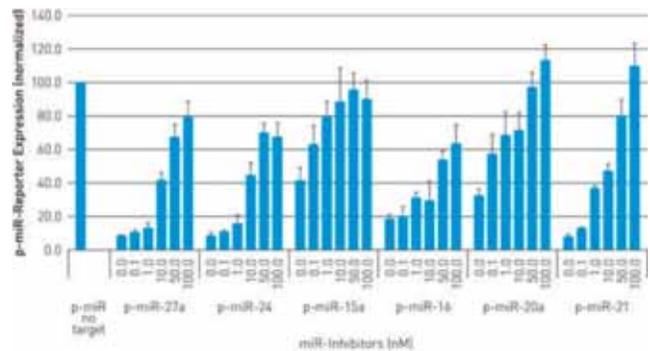


24. Exiqon's microRNA inhibitors offer higher efficacy than leading competitors. MCF7 cells were cotransfected with a Firefly Luciferase-Reporter plasmid with a miR-21 target sequence, a transfection efficiency control and different concentrations of miR-21 inhibitors. Reporter gene expression was measured 48h after transfection with a Dual Luciferase assay.

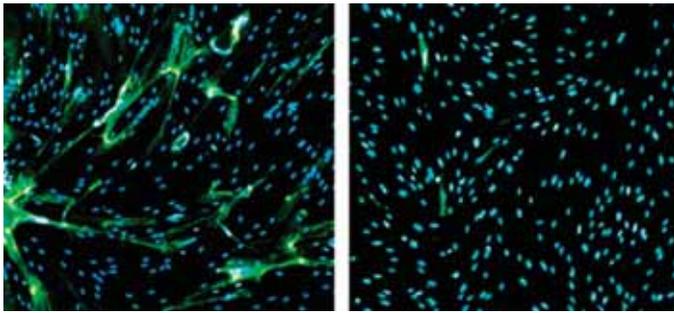
2) miRCURY LNA microRNA Power Inhibitors

inhibitor phosphorothioate(PS) backbone

(25).



25. Silencing of common microRNAs. HeLa cells were transfected with a Firefly Luciferase-Reporter plasmid with a miR target sequence, a plasmid expressing Renilla luciferase (transfection efficiency control) and the corresponding miRCURY LNA microRNA Inhibitor in different concentrations. Reporter gene expression was measured 48 h after transfection with a Dual Luciferase assay. Ratios of Firefly and Renilla luciferase activity were calculated and normalized to values obtained with a Firefly Luciferase reporter with no miR target sequence (p-miR no target).



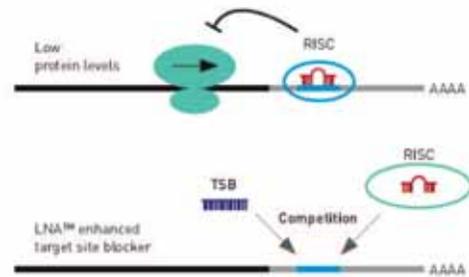
26. Efficacy of microRNA Power Inhibitors. Cells transfected with miRCURY LNA microRNA Power Inhibitor against miR-181a (right panel) fail to differentiate normally (left panel). LHCN-M2 cells were plated and transfected with 50 nM of microRNA inhibitor or control. After 24 hours differentiation was induced by shifting to low serum medium. Seven days later the cells were fixed in formalin and permeabilized with Triton. Cells were stained with late differentiation marker (Myosin Heavy Chain (MHC)-Alexa488) and nuclei with Hoechst 33258. No MHC (green) is observed in miR-181a transfected cells. In addition, pictures without stains show that they also fail to form myotubes. Mir-181a is required to down-regulate HoxA11 which in turn is a repressor of MyoD. The absence of mir-181 causes a repression of MyoD, resulting in a failure of the cells to differentiate.

3) miRCURY LNA microRNA Family Inhibitors
 microRNA Family inhibitor
 human mouse 40 microRNA family 가
 PS backbone Power Family inhibitor

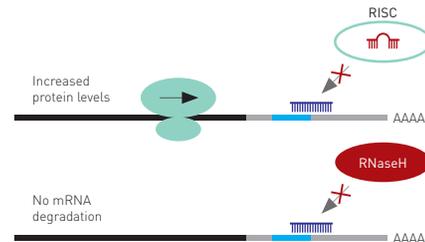
4) *In vivo* miRCURY LNA microRNA inhibitors
 가 microRNA inhibitor custom 가
 microRNA inhibitor fluorescein[6-FAM] Ready-to-label
 (unlabeled) 가 HPLC 가 5 nmol
 dried-down oligonucleotide . *In vivo* inhibitor
 가 가

5) miRCURY LNA microRNA Target Site Blockers microRNA antisense oligonucleotides

. MicroRNA
 microRNA inhibitor
 microRNA
 . Target Site Blocker(TSB)
 가 . 27 28 Target Site
 Blocker .



27. LNA enhanced Target Site Blockers compete effectively with RISC for microRNA binding site. Target Site Blockers are antisense oligonucleotides designed to compete with microRNA/RISC by hybridizing to the microRNA target site of a particular mRNA.



28. Target Site Blockers stimulate translation of specific mRNAs by masking the microRNA target sites. LNA enhanced high affinity target site blockers compete effectively with microRNA/RISC for the microRNA target site. In addition LNA distribution throughout the LNA/DNA mixmer ensures that the antisense oligonucleotide does not catalyze RNaseH dependent degradation of the mRNA. As a result the TSB will cause increased expression of the protein encoded by the targeted mRNA.

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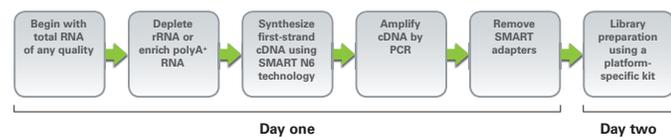
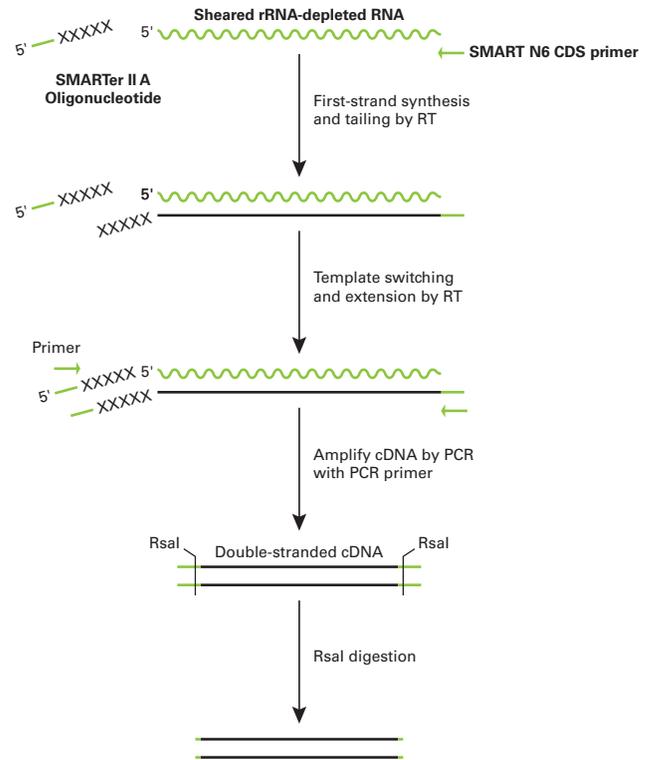
SMARTer[®] Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing

- RNA(RIN 2-3), non-polyadenylated RNA cDNA library
- - 200 pg rRNA-depleted RNA(2 ng total RNA)
- FFPE LCM
- 5' 3' complete transcriptome coverage
- , mappability, ERCC correlation

mRNA single cell RNA Kit for Illumina Sequencing-HV RNA(200 pg - 10 ng) cDNA random primer(modified N6 primer) SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing (2).

(Next Generation Sequencing, NGS) transcriptome RNA 가 FFPE(formaldehyde fixed paraffin embedded tissue) LCM(laser captured microdissection) RNA 가 .

SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing random primer cDNA library 2 ng total RNA . whole transcriptome coverage , reproducibility, mappability, ERCC correlation . transcriptome profiling cDNA library (1). RIN(RNA Integrity number) value가 2.4 human brain total RNA cDNA library .



1. NGS Work flow for the SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing

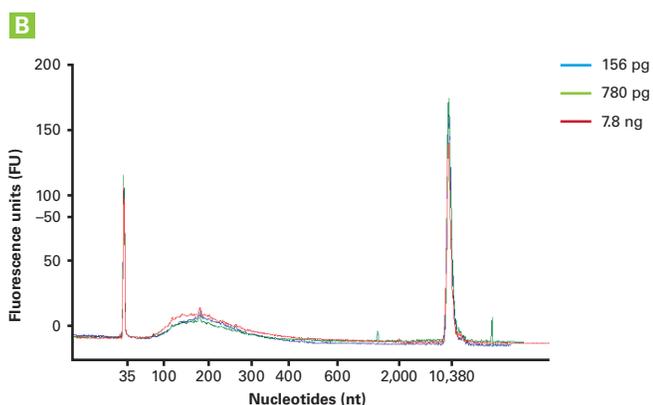
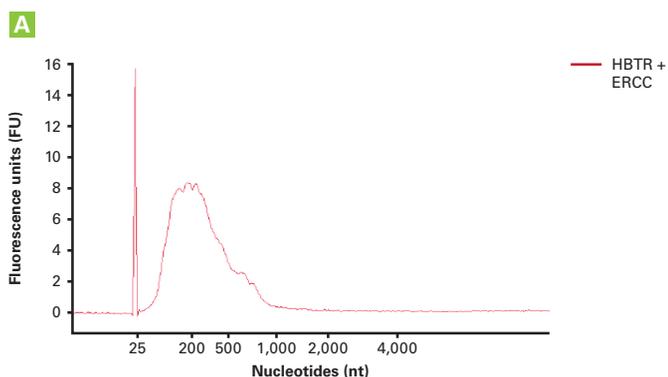
SMART cDNA

Clontech SMART(Switching Mechanism At the 5' end of the RNA Template) full - length cDNA

terminal transferase template switching 1st strand cDNA 3' PCR adaptor 가 ligation 가

2. Synthesis scheme for SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing. First-strand cDNA is synthesized from sheared rRNA depleted RNA, using a modified N6 primer called SMART N6 CDS (N = A, G, T, or C). When SMARTScribe Reverse Transcriptase reaches the 5' end of the RNA, its terminal transferase activity adds a few additional nucleotides to the 3' end of the cDNA. This non-template nucleotide stretch anneals with the SMARTer Oligonucleotide, creating an extended template where the RT continues through the II A sequence. The SMARTer anchor sequence and the modified N6 sequence serve as universal priming sites for cDNA amplification. Finally, amplified cDNA is digested with RsaI to remove the adapter prior to sequencing.

human brain total RNA
 cDNA library
 Human Brain Total RNA(Code 636530)
 SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing
 cDNA library 300 ng human brain RNA
 ERCC(External RNA Controls Consortium)
 control RNA 100 ng Epicentre Ribo-Zero(Illumina, Cat. No. MRZH116)
 rRNA RNA electropherogram 200 bp
 peak (3, panel A).
 Note: Epicentre Ribo-Zero Clontech(www.clontech.com) "Protocol for Removal of rRNA from Small Amounts of Total RNA"



3. Yield and purity of input RNA and resulting cDNA libraries. Panel A. Human Brain Total RNA (HBTR) was chemically sheared, spiked with ERCC control RNA (4 µl of a 1:1,000 dilution per 100 ng), and rRNA-depleted using a modified Ribo-Zero protocol for lowinput samples. One microliter was analyzed using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (RNA 6000 Pico chip). Panel B. Three amounts of rRNAdepleted RNA (156 pg, 780 pg, and 7.8 ng) were used as input for the SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing, and 1 µl of the resulting cDNA library was analyzed on the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (High Sensitivity DNA chip).

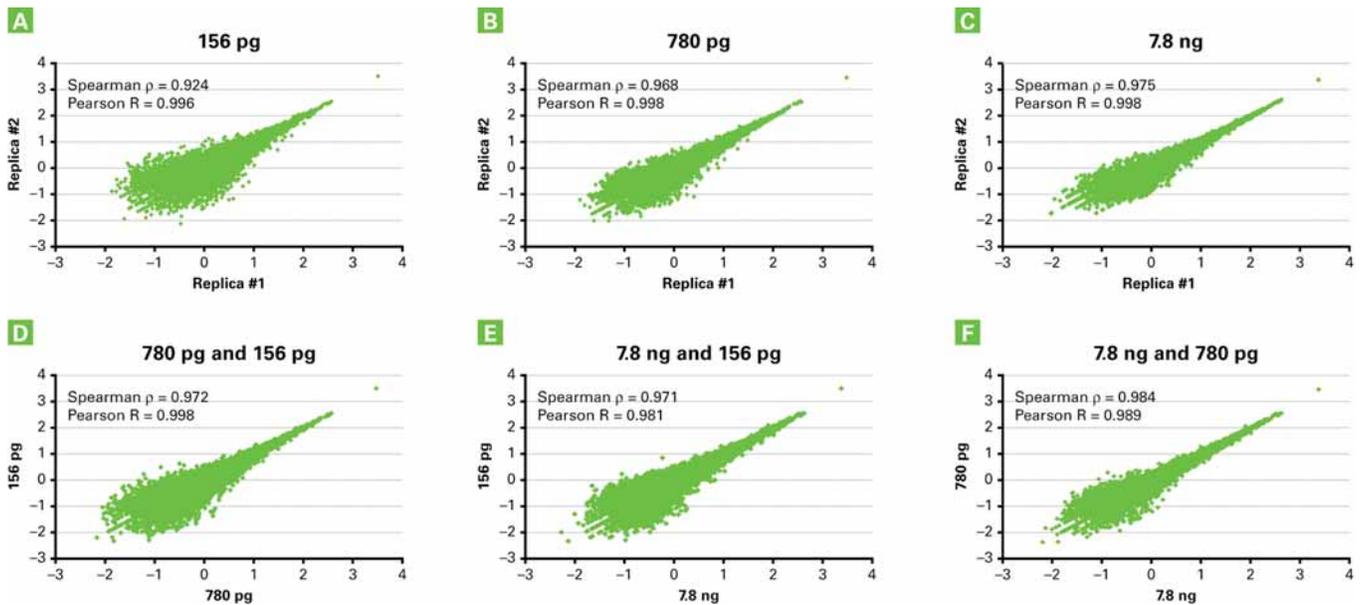
rRNA RNA cDNA (156 pg, 780 pg, 7.8 ng rRNA-cleared RNA total RNA 2 ng, 10 ng, 100 ng). SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing cDNA library RNA

(3, panel B).
 cDNA library 1-2 ng Clontech Low Input Library Prep Kit(Code 634947) Illumina MiSeq library library read
 84 - 87% mapped, unique mapped 77 - 79% , 15,000
 . 3 library rRNA 2% (1).

Table I: Sequence Alignment Metrics			
Input RNA	156 pg	780 pg	7.8 ng
No. of Reads	27,043,029	25,247,363	16,991,089
Mapped to rRNA	316,377 (1.2%)	360,696 (1.4%)	324,628 (1.9%)
Mapped to Mitochondrial RNA	6,408,693 (24%)	6,007,327 (24%)	3,858,048 (23%)
Mapped to RefSeq	16,863,730 (84%)	16,158,298 (86%)	10,977,858 (87%)
Uniquely Mapped to RefSeq	15,480,061 (77%)	14,823,088 (79%)	10,034,740 (79%)
Exons	6,464,355 (38%)	6,185,920 (38%)	4,256,916 (39%)
Introns	10,399,375 (62%)	9,972,378 (62%)	6,720,942 (61%)
Genes Identified	15,140	15,574	15,697

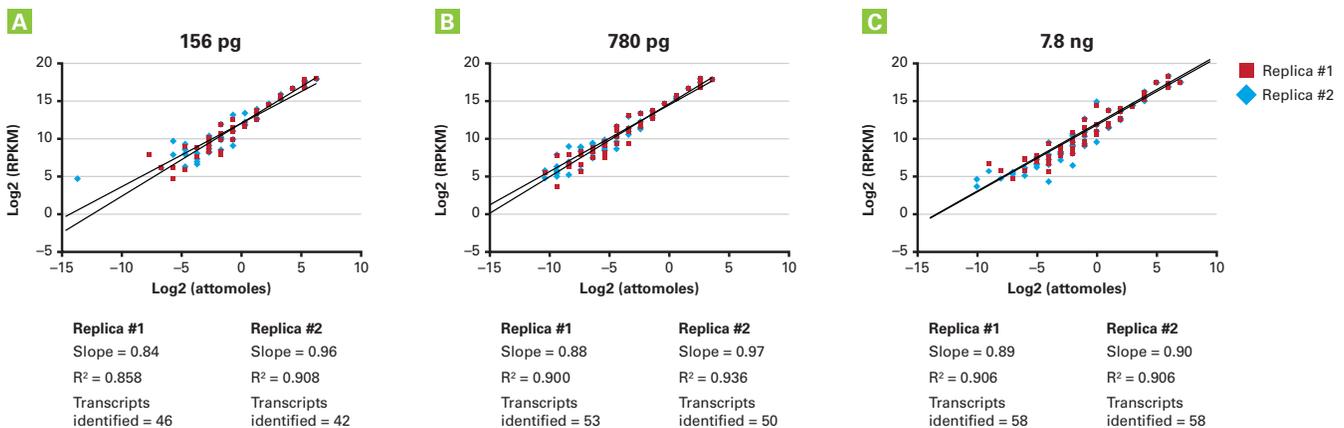
1. Sequencing alignment metrics for three N6 libraries. cDNA libraries were created using 156 pg, 780 pg, and 7.8 ng of rRNA-depleted human brain reference RNA and used for sequencing. Illumina adapters and indices were added to 1-2 ng of each cDNA library using the Low Input Library Prep Kit, and the cDNA samples were sequenced on an Illumina MiSeq Platform with 1 x 50 bp reads. Reads were trimmed by CLC Genomics Workbench and mapped to rRNA and the mitochondrial genome with CLC (% reads indicated). The unmapped reads were subsequently mapped with CLC to the human genome with the RefSeq masking, producing mapped reads and uniquely mapped reads. The number of genes identified in each library was determined by the number of genes with an RPKM (read per kilobase of exon per million of reads) of at least 0.1. The number of reads that map to introns or exons is a percentage of the reads successfully mapped to RefSeq. Note: The 156 pg, 780 pg, and 7.8 ng of rRNAdepleted RNA correspond to 2 ng, 10 ng, and 100 ng of total RNA, prior to rRNA depletion.

SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing ~87% mappability RNA
 (4). 156 pg - 7.8 ng rRNA - depleted cDNA library Pearson correlation data (4, Panel A - C). 156 pg 가 가 RNA correlation plot (4, Panel D - F)
 SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing 156 pg rRNA - cleared RNA cDNA library



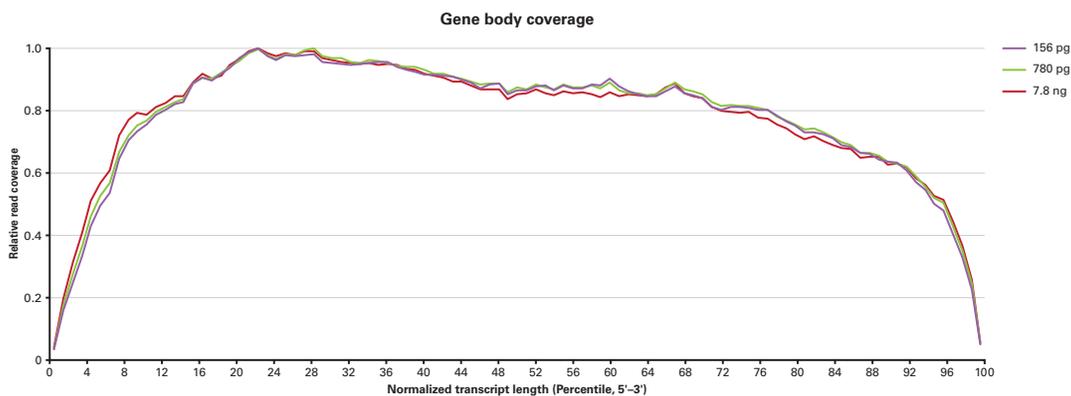
4. High reproducibility and sensitivity across a wide RNA input range. Scatter plots of expression (RPKM, read per kilobase of exon per million of reads) for cDNA libraries prepared from rRNA-depleted human brain RNA. Panels A–C. Comparisons of pairs of cDNA library replicas (Replica #1 and Replica #2) created from 156 pg, 780 pg, and 7.8 ng of input RNA show high reproducibility across a wide range of RNA concentrations. Panels D–F. Comparisons of cDNA libraries generated from pairs of RNA input amounts (780 pg and 156 pg, 7.8 ng and 156 pg, and 7.8 ng and 780 pg) show a high correlation, suggesting consistency across input levels. Axes are plotted on a log₁₀ scale. Insets indicate the coefficient of correlation by Spearman analysis (ρ) and by Pearson correlation (R).

ERCC⁽²⁾ >0.99 Pearson correlation duplicate library (5).
가 control transcript . 0.84-0.97 slope 0.858-0.936 R²
RNA 가 control transcript



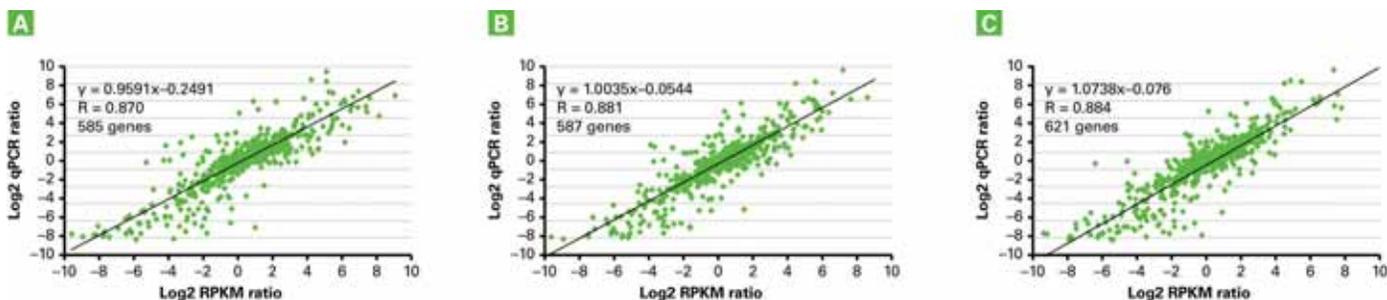
5. High reproducibility confirmed by ERCC analysis. The ERCC (External RNA Control Consortium) Spike-In Mix (92 transcripts) was chemically sheared and 4 microliters (1:1,000 dilution) was spiked into 100 ng of chemically sheared human brain total RNA prior to rRNA depletion. Two cDNA library replicates were generated with each of 156 pg, 780 pg, and 7.8 ng of rRNA-depleted RNA/ERCC mix using the SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing. RPKM of the ERCC transcripts was plotted against the attomoles per transcript spiked in. The slope, R², and the number of transcripts are indicated per replicate. Pearson correlation (R) values per replica set were determined to be 0.998, 0.999, and 0.992 for Panels A–C, respectively. Axes are plotted on a log₂ scale.

SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing total RNA transcript coverage
156 pg, 780 pg, 7.8 ng human brain total RNA cDNA library body coverage
plot , 5' 3' (6).



6. Uniform gene body coverage. Overlaid data comparing transcript coverage from cDNA libraries generated using 156 pg, 780 pg, and 7.8 ng of rRNA-depleted human brain RNA. The x-axis represents gene length (RefSeq) normalized to 100%, where 0 is the 5'-end of each transcript and 100 is the 3'-end. The y-axis represents the read coverage relative to the highest coverage percentile.

RNA (e.g. microarray) SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing gene count
 MicroArray Quality Control(MAQC) project⁽³⁾ (R 0.87–0.88) SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing qPCR
 (7). 159 pg 5.3 ng RNA



7. High correlation with qPCR data via MAQC analysis. Scatter plots were used to compare differential expression data obtained by sequencing cDNA libraries created with the SMARTer Universal RNA Kit [106 pg HURR/159 pg HBRR (A), 530 pg HURR/790 pg HBRR (B), and 5.3 ng HURR/7.9 ng HBRR (C)] and quantitative PCR (qPCR) data available for HURR and HBRR through the MAQC (MicroArray Quality Control) project (2). The slope and correlation (R) for the comparison line of expression ratio (in RPKM) and qPCR ratio (in Ct) are plotted for HURR and HBRR, in a log₂ scale. The number of genes present in both data sets is indicated. HURR = Human Universal Reference RNA. HBRR= Human Brain Reference RNA.

SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing
 RNA - seq library
 FFPE LCM
 mappability, ERCC correlation
 SMARTer

total RNA(RIN value 2-3) poly A⁺ mRNA
 200 pg rRNA -cleared RNA(2 ng total RNA) RNA -Seq coverage

Reference

(1) Mortazavi, A. et al.(2010) *Nat. Methods* 5(7):621–628.
 (2) Jiang, L. et al. (2011) *Genome Res.* 21(9):1543–1551.
 (3) MAQC Consortium (2006) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 24(98):1151–1161.

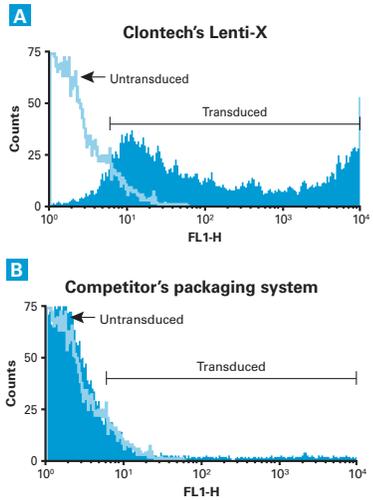
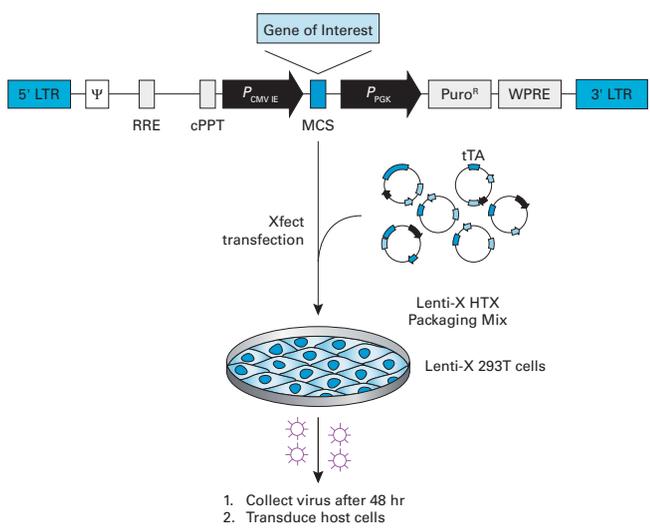
Code		
634938	SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing	10 Rxns
634940		25 Rxns
634945	SMARTer Universal Low Input RNA Library Prep Kit	10 Rxns
634946		25 Rxns
634820		12 Rxns
634823		24 Rxns
634826	SMARTer Ultra Low Input RNA for Illumina Sequencing - HV	48 Rxns
634828		96 Rxns
634830		480 Rxns
634936	SMARTer Ultra Low RNA Kit for Illumina Sequencing	100 Rxns
634947	Low Input Library Prep Kit	12 Rxns
634832	SMARTer Ultra Low RNA Kit for the Fluidigm C1 System	2 IFCs
634833		10 IFCs

Lentivirus Systems & Tools

Lentivirus Systems

- ~10⁸ IFU/ml 가 가
 - 48 VSV-G pseudotype lentivirus
 - 5 vector packaging mix
- Clontech Lenti-X Expression System (Code 632164) 가
 . RNA
 , *in vivo*
- Lenti-X Vector
 Lenti-X vector 가 LTRs
 . transgene 가
 . WPRE 293T cell
 가 가 mRNA
 cDNA transgene
- . cPPT element 가
 pCMV Tet-On/Off Expression System (AcGFP1 DsRed - Monomer)
 . Lenti-X system (Lenti-X Expression System)
 (Lenti-X Tet-On/Tet-Off)

- Lenti-X HTX (1).
 Packaging System
 , Lenti-X HTX Packaging Mix 가
 가 . vector 가
 , Tet-off elements(TREs) Tetracycline-responsive promoter 가
 , Clontech Xfect 가
 . Xfect Lenti-X 293T ,
 95%
 Lenti-X system
 Lenti-X GoStix 30 ~ 10 가가
 Lenti-X Concentrator 가가
 Clontech Lenti-X Maxi Purification Kit 가
 provirus 가 Lenti-X qRT-PCR Titration Kit,
 Lenti-X Provirus Quantitation Kit 가



1. 4th generation lentiviral packaging system. A lentiviral vector and the Lenti-X HTX Packaging Mix are cotransfected into 293T cells. High titer lentiviral supernatants are ready for use 48 hr after transfection.

2. High infectivity of supernatants produced by Lenti-X. Lenti-X (Panel A) and a packaging system from a competitor (Panel B) were each used to generate virus containing a vector system for expressing the ZsGreen1 fluorescent protein. 10 μl of supernatant from each system was used to transduce HeLa cells. ZsGreen1-positive cells were quantified by flow cytometry. Lenti-X transduced the majority of cells, whereas the other system transduced only a small percentage of the cells.

Lentivirus Transduction Tools

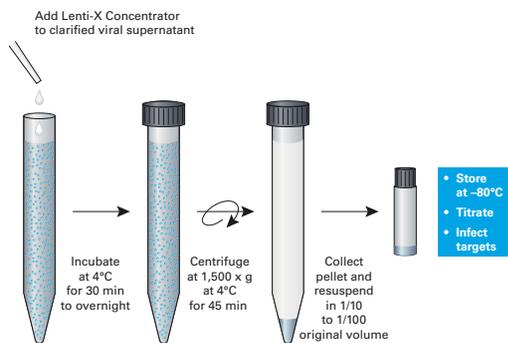
Lenti-X™ Concentrator

- Ultracentrifugation
- 100 가, ~90%

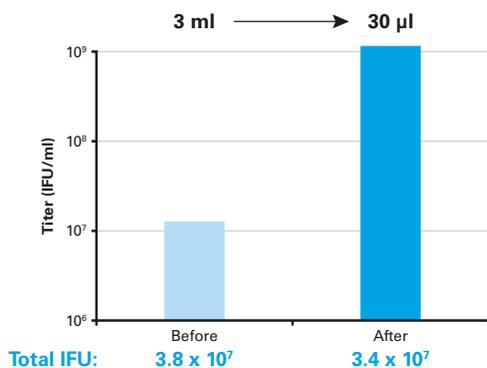
: mix, wait, spin

Lenti-X Concentrator

가 . Lenti-X Concentrator reagent 가 , 30 (~overnight) incubation centrifuge (3) ultracentrifugation 1 100 가 . Lenti-X Concentrator Clontech Lenti-X Systems 가 .



3. The Lenti-X Concentrator protocol. Add Lenti-X Concentrator reagent to clarified viral supernatant, incubate for 30 min to overnight at 4°C, and spin. That's it



4. Efficient concentration with minimal loss. Lentiviral supernatant from a pLVX-ZsGreen1 vector was concentrated from 3 ml down to 30 µl using the Lenti-X Concentrator reagent, which reflected a 100-fold increase in viral titer. Measuring the total amount of virus contained in each sample indicated that the resuspended pellet captured 90% of the virus present in the original sample. Samples were titrated using HT1080 cells and analyzed by flow cytometry 48 hr post-transduction.

Ultracentrifugation
Ultracentrifugation
Lenti-X Concentrator
(1).

1. Lenti-X Concentrator vs. Ultracentrifugation

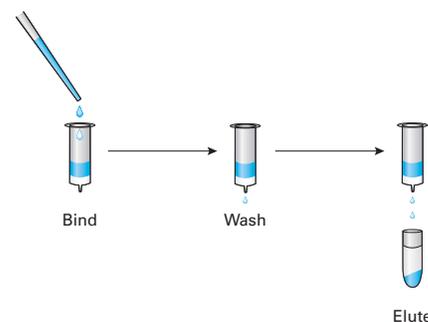
Feature	Lenti-X Concentrator	Ultracentrifugation
Easily Scalable	Yes	No
Specialized Equipment	No	Yes
Time Required	~1 hr	4 hr to overnight
Ease-of-Use	++++	+
Yield	>90%	>90%

Lenti-X™ Maxi Purification Kit

- Gravity column
- transduction
- 10 60 ~ 80%

Lenti-X Maxi Purification Kit crude gravity column - base . Filter gravity Gravity column column column

plasmid DNA



5. The Lenti-X Maxi Purification Kit allows you to generate high yields of purified lentivirus from crude packaging cell supernatants. The gravity column-based method (bind, wash, elute) is extremely simple and effective, and preserves virus infectivity much better than filter-based methods.

DNA,

plasmid

in vivo

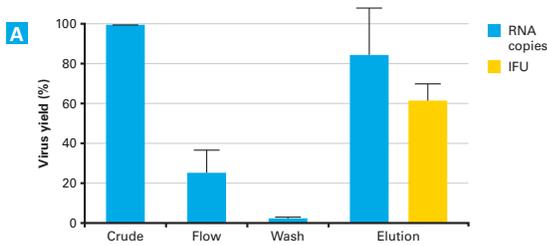
'pseudo-transduction'

Lenti-X Maxi Column

(9 ~ 45 ml) 10 x binding buffer 가 column
 buffer가 , 2 column
 , 3 ml elution buffer

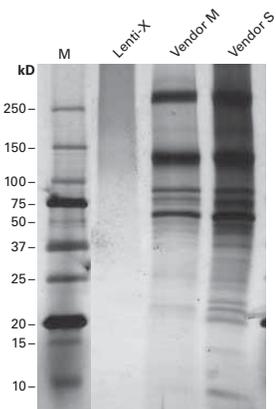
Filter system

Lenti-X column
 60% 가 (6). Anion
 exchange-based membrane system Lenti-X column
 20% 가
 . Lenti-X column filter system
 . Filter
 (7).



Purification Method	Virus Yield (% of Input)		Ease of Use
	qRT-PCR (RNA copies)	Fluorescence (IFU)	
Lenti-X Gravity column	84.7	61.6	****
Vendor S Syringe filter	15.1	18.9	**

6. Lenti-X Maxi Purification Kit yields are far higher than the yields of filter-based methods. Panel A. Virus content in the indicated Lenti-X column fractions was tracked using either Lenti-X qRT-PCR (RNA copies) or flow cytometry/fluorescence (IFU) titration. The mean values from seven experiments are shown. Panel B. In a head-to-head comparison, Lenti-X column purification recovers more virus than a filter-based method. far fewer contaminating proteins at equivalent IFU than either sample prepared from the filter-based systems.



7. The Lenti-X Maxi Purification Kit yields highly purified lentivirus. Equivalent amounts of purified virus (1 x 10⁵ IFU) prepared using either the Lenti-X Maxi Purification Kit (Lenti-X) or a filter-based system (Vendor M & Vendor S) were subjected to SDS-PAGE and silver-stained. The Lenti-X sample clearly contained far fewer contaminating proteins at equivalent IFU than either sample prepared from the filter-based systems.

Instantly Test for Lentivirus

Lenti-X™ GoStix™

- 30 ~ 10 가
-

Lenti-X GoStix

Clontech pLVX vector ZsGreen1

Lenti-X HTX Packaging System, Lenti-X 293T Cells

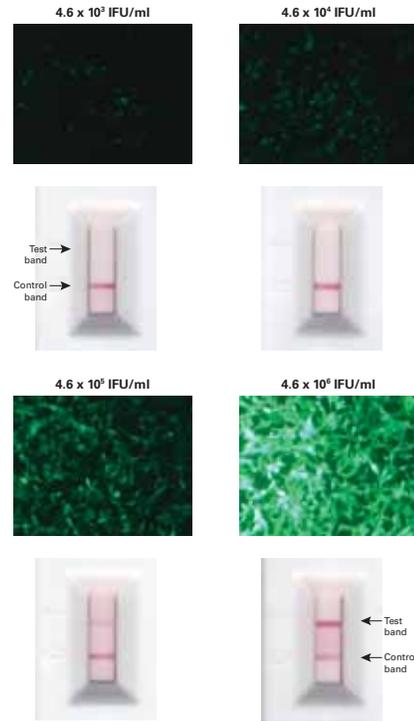
Lenti-X GoStix

가 가 가 ~5
 x 10⁵ IFU/ml*

* 가 HT-1080 cell

flow cytometry

* 가 가



Real Time PCR

Lenti-X™ qRT-PCR Titration Kit

- 4 가(RNA 가) 가
- 가 가

Lenti-X qRT-PCR Titration Kit

RNA , SYBR

Green I One-Step qRT-PCR 4

가 control RNA

가 FACS

가(IFU/ml) RNA 가(copies/ml) (copies/IFU)

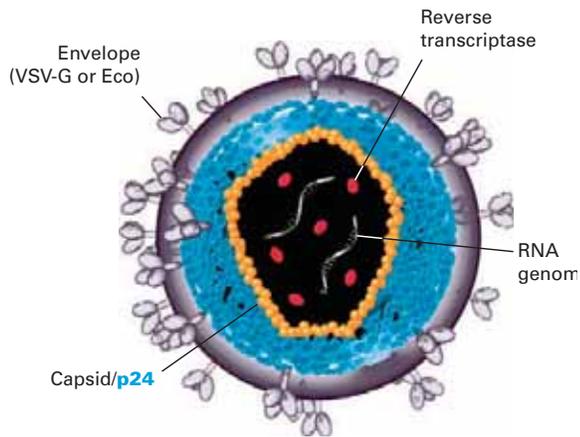
가 RNA 가 2

가 MOI(Multiplicity of Infection)

ELISA 가
Lenti-X™ p24 Rapid Titer Kit

- ELISA 가

Lenti-X p24 Rapid Titer Kit ELISA HIV-1 가 .
 p24 capsid 가 , p24 anti-p24 가 .
 capture antibody 가) , streptavidin - HRP, 96 - well plate(12 8 - well strip p24 biotinylated anti - p24 2 가 . p24 control 가 , p24 가 .
 p24 가?
 , 3 4 VSV - G ecotropic envelope , (8). Gag capsid (p24) nucleocapsid (p6 p7), (p17) , Lenti-X p24 Rapid Titer Kit p24 .

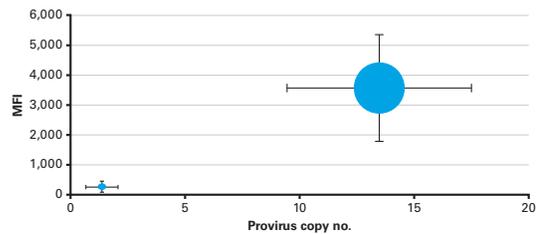


8. p24 is located in the lentiviral capsid and is one of 4 proteins encoded by the HIV-1 gag gene.

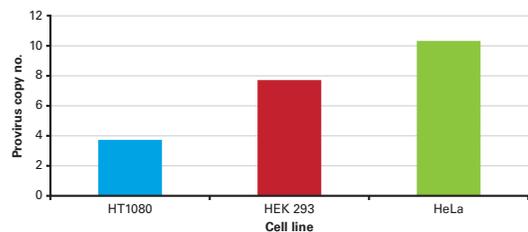
Lenti-X™ Provirus Quantitation Kit

- Transduction integrated lentivirus(provirus)
- 가 genomic DNA (provirus)

가(:
 가) MOI(multiplicity of infection)
 가 .
 가
 MOI가 가 가 .
 가 genomic DNA (9). MOI cell line (10). Lenti-X Provirus Quantitation Kit , cell line , 가

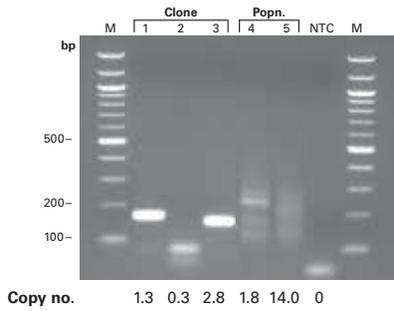


9. Higher proviral content is associated with higher expression levels. Provirus content in the genomic DNAs of HT1080 cells transduced at either high or low MOI were determined using the Lenti-X Provirus Quantitation Kit. AcGFP1 expression levels (MFI) were determined using flow cytometry. The figure represents data pooled from two groups having either low-copynumber (<3; n = 8) or high-copy-number (>9; n = 7) proviruses.



10. Equivalent MOI in different cell types can result in different provirus copy numbers. HT1080, HeLa, and HEK 293 cell cultures were transduced at equivalent MOIs using a single lentiviral stock (100 µl). The provirus copy numbers in the genomic DNAs of the transduced cell populations were determined using the Lenti-X™ Provirus Quantitation Kit.

Inverted PCR provirus
 Lenti-X Provirus Quantitation Kit provirus
 proviral insertion junctions invert
 PCR(iPCR) (11). low - copy - number
 PCR (~150 bp) , mixed polyclonal
 populations 100 ~ 500bp PCR 'smears'
 proviral insertion
 가 , Lenti-X Provirus
 Quantitation .



11. Proviruses amplified by inverted PCR correspond to qPCR copy number. Provirus copy numbers were determined for genomic DNA purified from 106 stably transduced HT1080 cells representing either individual clones (Lanes 1-3) or polyclonal populations (Lanes 4 & 5). The DNA samples were also subjected to inverted PCR analysis to amplify individual provirus junction sequences using vector-specific primers (1). NTC = no template control.

Note: Not all proviruses can be amplified with this method.

Polybrene 25 magnetic bead
Lenti-X™ Accelerator

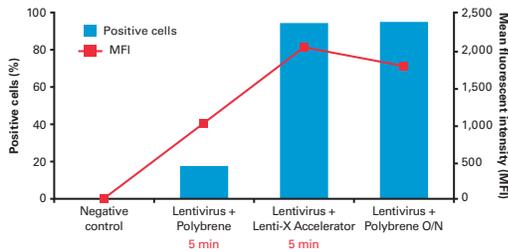
- MMLV transduction
- Stem cell
- Starter Kit magnetic separator

Lenti-X Accelerator magnetic bead
MSCV MMLV
Polybrene , overnight

Lenti-X Accelerator (viral supernatant)
5 stem cell

Lenti-X vector Lenti-X
Accelerator polybrene 5

Magnetic Separator
Lenti-X Accelerator Starter Kit
magnetic separator가 (13)



12. Lenti-X Accelerator provides high transduction efficiency in a 25 min protocol. Lentiviral transduction of HT1080 cells was carried out for 5 min with Lenti-X™ Accelerator beads after a 20 min incubation to bind the beads to the virus—and for 5 min or overnight with Polybrene. After the cultures were grown for an additional 72 hr at 37°C, the number of transduced cells was determined by flow cytometry.



13. A magnetic separator is included with the Starter Kit.

Viral Receptor Boosters

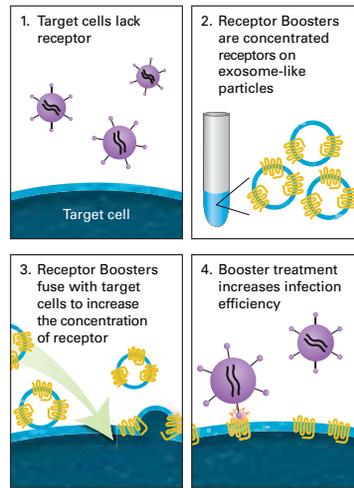
- cell viral receptor 가
-

3 (, ,)

Clontech Viral Receptor Booster 가

Viral Receptor Boosters

Viral receptor booster exosome-like vesicles microvesicles
viral receptor protein 가
(14). 가

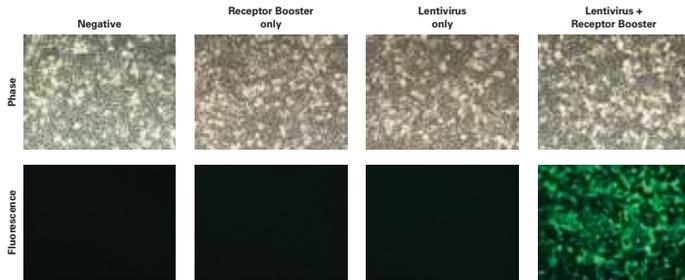


14. The principle of Viral Receptor Booster technology. Viral Receptor Boosters are concentrated exosome-like vesicles that are applied to target cells prior to infection with virus. Booster treatment increases the cell surface density of the receptor recognized by the infecting virus, thus increasing transduction efficiency. Using this technology, for example, you can coat human cells with the ecotropic receptor (which is otherwise absent), enabling them to be transduced with ecotropic retrovirus or ecotropic lentivirus.

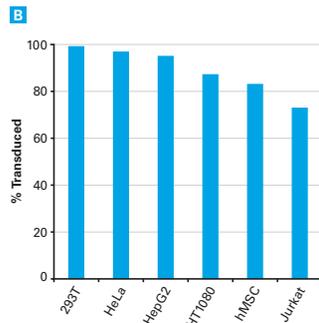
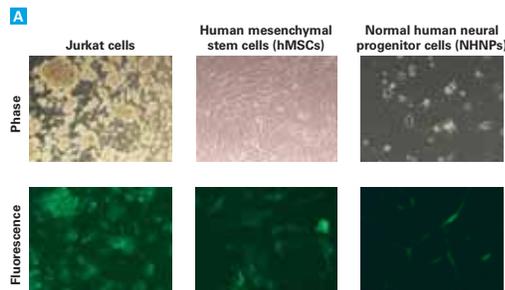
Ecotropic Receptor Booster — human ecotropic pseudotyped

Viral Receptor Boosters 가 , human
mCAT-1 receptor ecotropic-pseudotyped

human cell ecotropic pseudotyped
Ecotropic Receptor Booster
ecotropic lentivirus human 가
(15, 16).



15. Viral transduction of human cells with ecotropic lentivirus following Ecotropic Receptor Booster treatment. HT1080 cells were seeded in 6-well plates 24 hr prior to transduction and incubated with 10 µl Ecotropic Receptor Booster for 2 hr. Cells were then transduced with Lenti-X ZsGreen1 lentivirus (MOI=15) produced using Clontech's Lenti-X HTX Ecotropic Packaging System (Code 631251) and assayed 48 hr later for ZsGreen1 expression.

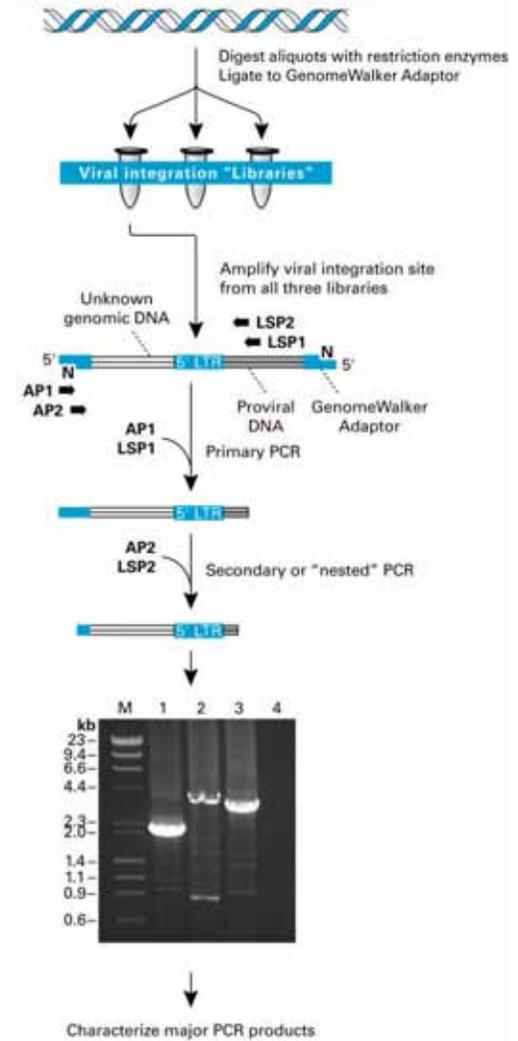


16. Ecotropic Receptor Booster aids transduction of ecotropic lentivirus. Panel A. Usually, it is not possible to infect Jurkat cells, hMSCs, or NHNPs with ecotropic pseudotyped lentivirus. However, pre-treatment of these cell types with Ecotropic Receptor Booster allows for very efficient transduction. Panel B. A panel of human cell lines, normally resistant to transduction by ecotropic pseudotyped lentiviral vectors, were efficiently transduced after treatment with Ecotropic Receptor Booster.

Lenti-X™ Integration Site Analysis Kit

- GenomeWalker provirus
- 가 host genome DNA provirus
- RNA genome virus
- provirus host genome
- provirus host genome
- provirus endogenous
- provirus

Genomic DNA with viral integration



17. Flow Chart of the Lenti-X Integratin Analysis protocol

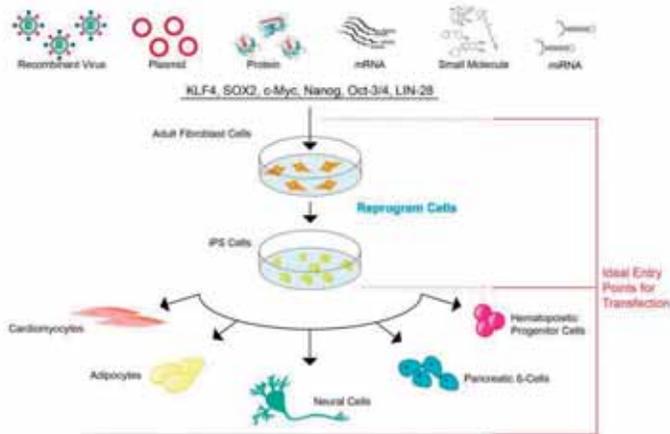
Code	Description	Quantity
632164	Lenti-X Expression System	each
631253	Lenti-X Expression System (EF1alpha)	each
632181	Lenti-X Bicistronic Expression System (Neo)	each
631187	Lenti-X Tet-On 3G Inducible Expression System	each
631189	Lenti-X Tet-Express Inducible Expression System	each
632177	Lenti-X shRNA Expression System	each
631247	Lenti-X HTX Packaging System	20
631251	Lenti-X HTX Ecotropic Packaging System	20
631258	Lenti-X HTX Packaging System (Integrase Deficient)	20
632180	Lenti-X 293T Cell Line	1 Ml
631231	Lenti-X Concentrator	100 Ml
631233	Lenti-X Maxi Purification Kit	2 preps
631243	Lenti-X GoStix	20
631235	Lenti-X qRT-PCR Titration Kit	200
631239	Lenti-X Provirus Quantitation Kit	200
632200	Lenti-X p24 Rapid Titer Ki	96
631471	Ecotropic Receptor Booster	20
631263	Lenti-X Integration Site Analysis Kit	each

License Notice [K11, K19, K21, K25, K27, K29, K31, K38, K40, K45, K47, K62, K69, K72]

transfection

reprogramming
 Mirus Bio TransIT Transfection Reagents Ingenu Electroporation Kit

transfection
 human fibroblasts
 iPS(induced pluripotent stem)
 가 iPS
 hESCs(human embryonic stem cells)
 iPS
 , plasmid, protein, mRNA miRNA
 transfection transcription factor
 (1). transcription factor
 Klf4, Sox2, c-Myc, Oct-3/4가
 SOX2, OCT4, NANOG, LIN28가

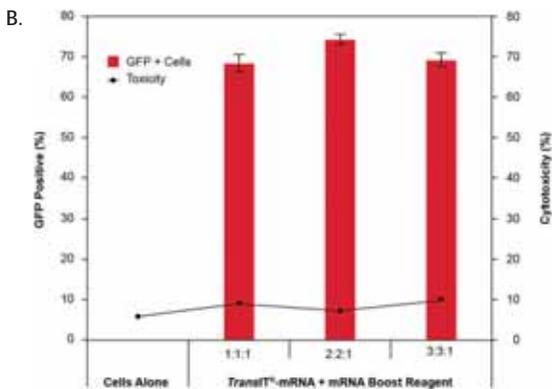
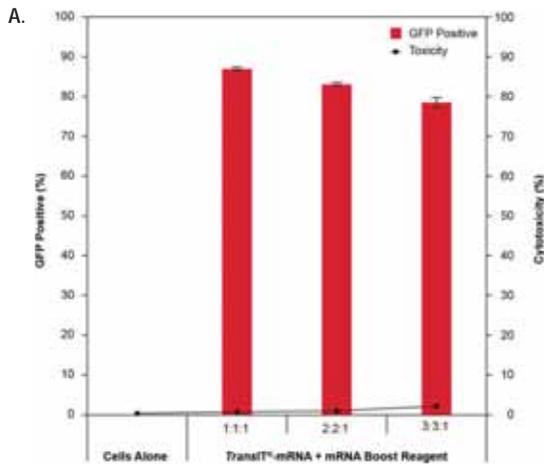


1. Entry Points for Transfection. Adult fibroblast cells can be transfected or transduced via several methods (e.g. recombinant virus, plasmid, protein, mRNA, small molecule and miRNA) with a combination of transcription factors including KLF4, SOX2, c-MYC, NANOG, OCT-4 and LIN-28 to reprogram the cells to a pluripotent state. iPS cells can then be differentiated to a myriad of cell types through growth factor addition and/or transfection of selection markers driven by cell type specific promoters. Stem cell derived cell types such as cardiomyocytes, adipocytes, neural cells, pancreatic b-cells, and hematopoietic progenitor cells provide researchers with relevant models for their experiments.

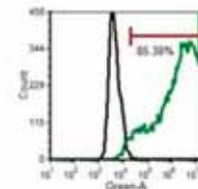
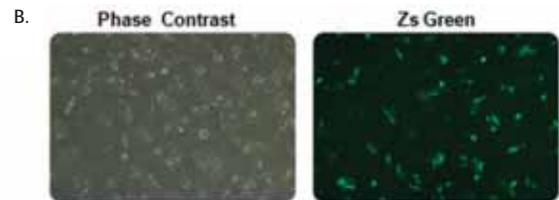
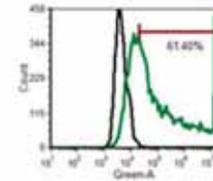
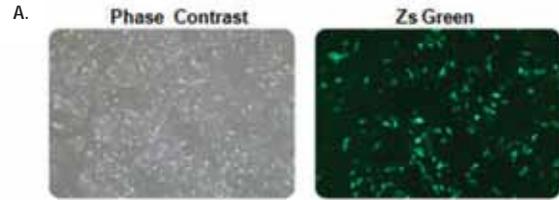
transfection
 electroporation
 transfection DNA RNA
 DNA
 가 PiggyBac transposons^{3,4} loxP sites⁵
 iPS
 transfection
 episome DNA minicircles
 가
 . Mirus
 TransIT - X2 Dynamic Delivery system, TransIT - 2020 TransIT - LT1
 transfection DNA
 DNA electroporation
 Ingenu Electroporation Solution
 iPS

가 mRNA transfection .⁶ In
in vitro transcripts pseudouridine 5-methylcytosine
 mRNA 가
^{7,8}
 mRNA Mirus TransIT-mRNA Transfection Kit
 RNA Transfection
^{9,10}
 BJ MRC-5 fibroblast cell
 line Transfection TransIT mRNA Transfection Kit
 (2).
 pseudouridine 5-methylcytosine GFP RNA
 transcripts transfection 가 propidium iodide
 transfection

iPS 가 transfection
 iPS 가
 transfection



2. Fibroblast Transfection with *TransIT*-mRNA. The *TransIT*-mRNA Transfection Kit was used to transfect BJ human neonatal foreskin fibroblasts (A) and MRC-5 human lung fibroblasts (B) with a pseudouridine and 5mC modified based GFP mRNA (Trilink Biotechnologies, Inc.). Transfections were performed in 12-well plates using 1-3 μ l of *TransIT*-mRNA Transfection Reagent and mRNA Boost Reagent to deliver 1 μ g of RNA (1:1:1, 2:2:1 and 3:3:1; reagent: boost: RNA ratio). Cells were assayed 18 hours post-transfection on a Guava HT easyCyte flow cytometer. Toxicity was measured using propidium iodide stain (black line).



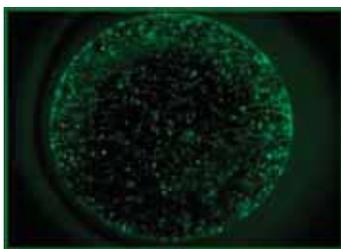
3. High Efficiency Transfection and Electroporation of Human iPS Cells. The *TransIT*-2020 Transfection Reagent was used to transfect 0.5×10^6 iPS cells with a ZsGreen expression plasmid (Clontech) (A). Transfections were performed in 6-well plates using 7.5 μ l of *TransIT*-2020 Transfection Reagent to deliver 2.5 μ g of DNA (3:1; reagent: DNA). The Ingenio Electroporation Kit was used to transfect 2×10^6 iPS cells on the Amaxa Nucleofector II Device (B). Cells were electroporated with 8 μ g ZsGreen expressing plasmid (Clontech) in 100 μ l and plated in 6-well plates at 0.33×10^6 cells/well. Cells were visualized 24 hours post-transfection and imaged at 4X objective with an Olympus IX71 Inverted Microscope. Images were acquired using phase contrast and green fluorescence. Cells were assayed 24 hours post-transfection on an Accuri Cytometer. The histogram shows untransfected cells (black line) compared to cells transfected with plasmid (green line).

iPS transfection Cellular Dynamics International(CDI – www.cellulardynamics.com)
 ZsGreen expressing plasmid(Clontech) iPS transfection
 (3). *TransIT*-2020
 Transfection Reagent Ingenio Electroporation Kit
 electroporation iPS 가

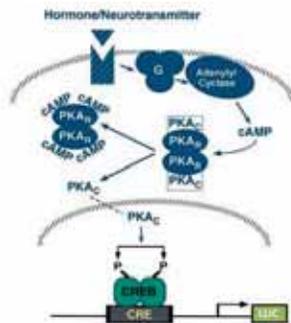
iPS

iPS immortalized cell line
 primary cell iPS
 iPS cardiomyocytes
 iPS knockdown
 pathway transfection CDI iCell
 Cardiomyocytes 4 iPS
 cardiomyocytes cardiomodulator isoproterenol
 luciferase *TransIT*-LT1 Transfection Reagent
 transfection *TransIT*-TKO Transfection
 Reagent iCell cardiomyocytes housekeeping GAPDH
 (5).

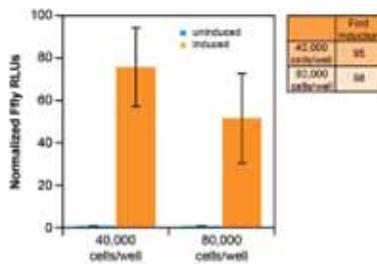
A.



B.



C.



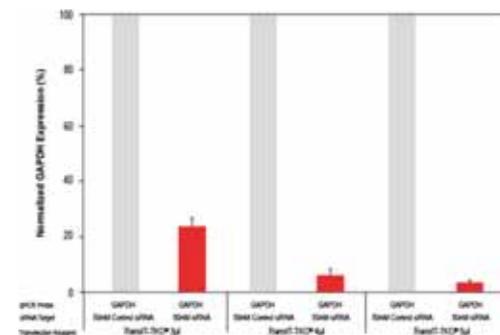
4. Plasmid DNA Delivery to iCell Cardiomyocytes using *TransIT*-LT1. Panel A illustrates high efficiency transfection of a GFP encoding plasmid. iCell Cardiomyocytes were plated at 20,000 cells/well in a 96 well tissue culture plate coated with 0.1% gelatin.

After allowing the cells to recover from thaw, cells were transfected with 100 ng/well of pMAXGFP(Amaxa) using *TransIT*-LT1 Transfection Reagent with a 2:1 (reagent:DNA) ratio according to the manufacturer's instructions. Fluorescent images were taken 3 days post transfection.

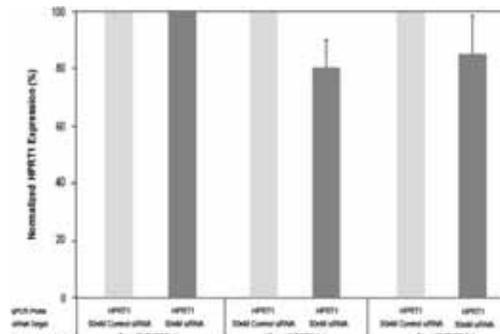
Panel B is a schematic of agonist binding inducing G protein (Gs) mediated activation of adenylyl cyclase which converts ATP to cAMP. The second messenger is able to bind to protein kinase A (PKA) and lead to phosphorylation of the cAMP response element-binding protein (CREB) protein. Upon translocation to the nucleus CREB is able to bind the cAMP response element (CRE) and initiate expression of the luciferase reporter.

Panel C illustrates cAMP induction measured via a luciferase reporter plasmid. iCell Cardiomyocytes were plated for 5 days and subsequently replated using 40,000 or 80,000 cells/well in a 96 well plate pre-coated with gelatin. Three days post-replating cells were transfected using *TransIT*-LT1 and the CRE-luciferase reporter plasmid pGL4.29 (Promega). After 18 hours the cAMP pathway was induced using 10 mM isoproterenol for 6 hours. Luciferase activity was measured using the Promega Dual Glo Luciferase Assay. Data is normalized to the control reporter plasmid pGL4.75 (Promega).

A.



B.

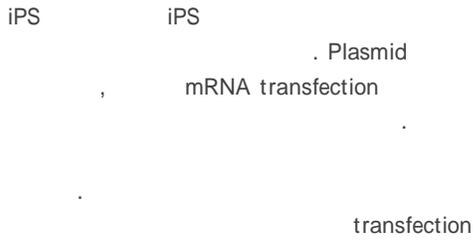


5. Efficient siRNA-mediated Gene Silencing by *TransIT*-TKO in iCell Cardiomyocytes. Panels A and B show the effect of GAPDH-targeted siRNA on GAPDH (targeted) and HPRT1 (non-targeted) mRNA expression, respectively. iCell Cardiomyocytes were cultured for 7 days in a 12-well cell culture plate before transfection with either control (scrambled) or GAPDH siRNA (sense: GCUCAUUUCUGGUAGACUU; antisense: GUCAUACCAGAAAUGAGCUU) using *TransIT*-TKO (3 - 5 μ l/well). 72 hours post-transfection the GAPDH and HPRT1 (non-targeted) mRNA levels were measured relative to 18s rRNA levels and normalized to the mRNA levels obtained following transfection of the control siRNA in each experiment. The bar graphs show the mean with standard error of the mean (SEM) of 3 independent transfection complexes

가

, transgene

electroporation transfection



Code		
MIR 6000	TransIT - X2 Dynamic Delivery System	1.5 ml
MIR 2300	TransIT - LT1 Transfection Reagent	1 ml
MIR 5400	TransIT - 2020 Transfection Reagent	1 ml
MIR 2150	TransIT - TKO Transfection Reagent	1.5 ml
MIR 2250	TransIT - mRNA Transfection Kit	1.0 ml
MIR 50111	Ingenio Electroporation Solution	25

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Reference

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Transfection

TransIT-X2™ Dynamic Delivery System



The Transfection Experts

Versatility	– Plasmid DNA	siRNA	가
Efficiency	–		가
Technology	– Polymeric Delivery		

Code	
MIR 6003	0.3 ml
MIR 6004	0.75 ml
MIR 6000	TransIT - X2 Dynamic Delivery System 1.5 ml
MIR 6005	1.5 ml x 5
MIR 6006	1.5 ml x 10

TransIT-X2™ Dynamic Delivery System (20 cell types): A549i, CHO-K1, Hep G2, HCC 1143i, HUVEC1, LNCaPI, MDA-MB-468i, MDCK1, HMEC (epithelial), T47D1, Immortalized Keratinocytes, FreeStyle™ 293-F, BT-20, NHDF, NIH-3T3, HEK 293, PC-3, PC-12, HCC38, SK-N-MC.

Lipofectamine® 2000 (4 cell types): Keratinocytes, Caco-2, MDA-MB-453, SH-SY5Y.

Overlap (6 cell types): AU565, COS-7, HELA, MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, RAW 264.7.

1. TransIT-X2™ Dynamic Delivery System

Enables superior gene expression in a variety of cell types. The TransIT-X2™ Dynamic Delivery System and Lipofectamine® 2000 Transfection Reagent were used to transfect plasmid DNA encoding luciferase into 30 different cell types at three reagent-to-DNA ratios. Luciferase expression was compared at 24 hours post-transfection using a standard luciferase assay. Head-to-head comparisons illustrate superior or equal luciferase expression using TransIT-X2 in 26 of 30 cell types; 11 cell types had expression levels 2-fold higher than Lipofectamine 2000 (denoted with ‡).

‡ Cell types with >2-fold luciferase expression in head-to-head comparisons.

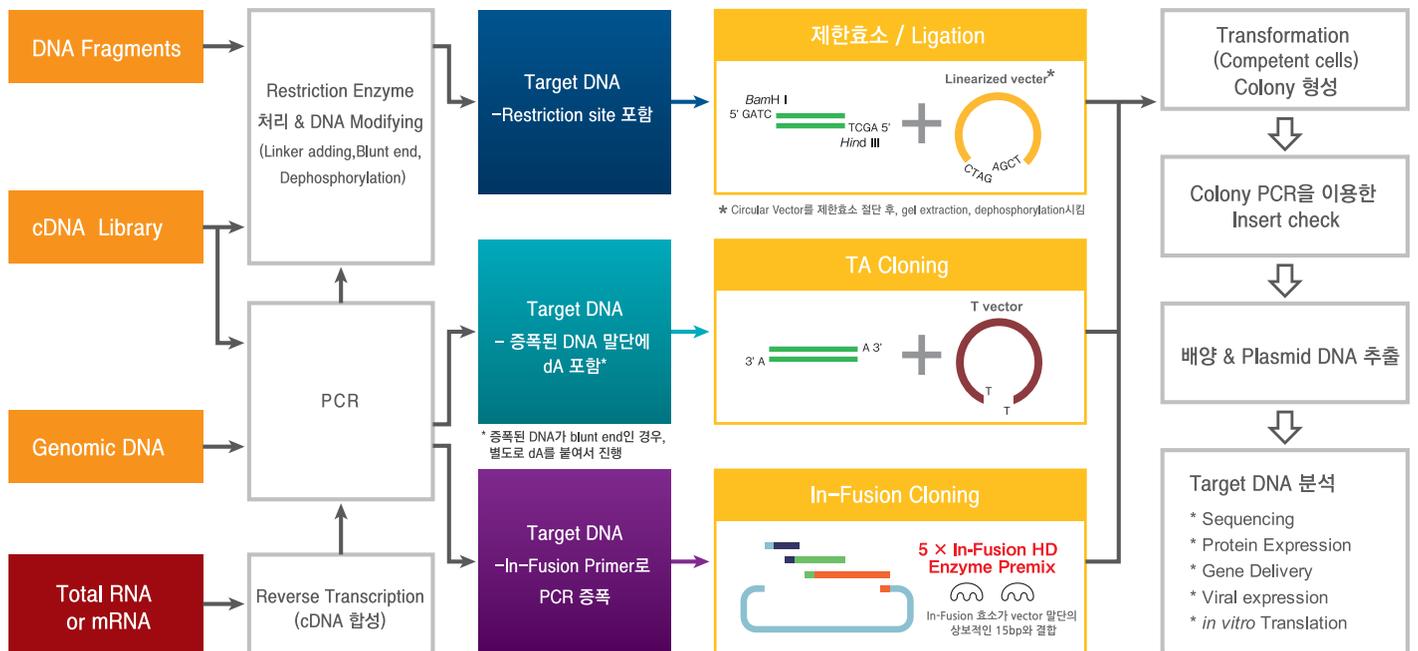
Cloning 가 TA cloning In-Fusion cloning

Cloning

Cloning	vector cloning	cloning	vector cloning	directional cloning
In-Fusion cloning	cDNA, PCR	DNA cloning (p33), PCR, colony PCR	insert DNA	DNA, RNA
cloning (p31), (Agarose gel)	DNA, cDNA		In-Fusion cloning(p35)	cloning

Cloning	Insert DNA	Vector
TA Cloning	3' dA tailing 가 PCR 가	3' dT가 가 vector
/ Ligation	DNA 가	DNA 가
In-Fusion Cloning	Vector target DNA 15 base vector 가 PCR primer 가	vector 가 PCR linear vector

1. Cloning



1. Cloning flow chart

TA Cloning

Taq DNA Polymerase PCR PCR 3' deoxyadenosine(dA) 1 base 가 . TA cloning 3' deoxythymidine(dT) 1 base 가 T-vector PCR dA 1 base가 , cloning (insert DNA 5 ').

[] 1. Insert DNA

PCR (TaKaRa Ex Taq)	
10 x Ex Taq Buffer (Mg ²⁺ plus)	5 µl
dNTP Mixture(2.5 mM)	4 µl (200 µM)
primer 1	0.2~1 µM (final conc.)
primer 2	0.2~1 µM (final conc.)
DNA	<500 ng
TaKaRa Ex Taq	1.25 U
dH ₂ O	up to 50 µl (가 tapping)

98	10 sec.	} 30 cycles
55	30 sec.	
72	1 min/kb	

PrimeSTAR 가 PCR 3' dA가 가

Agarose gel .
 • single band '2. T vector ligation)
 • Primer dimer band가
 agarose gel DNA band DNA
 gel DNA (TaKaRa MiniBEST Agarose Gel DNA Extration Kit).
 DNA insert DNA

2. T-Vector Ligation

Mighty TA-cloning Kit tube .

dH ₂ O	3 µl
pMD20-T Vector	1 µl (50 ng)
PCR (Insert DNA)	1 µl

Ligation Mighty Mix 5 µl 가
 16 30 incubation .

3. (Transformation)

E. coli HST08 Premium Competent Cells

HST08 competent cell 100 µl , 14 ml tube (vortex 가).

Ligation 10 µl 가 30 .
 42 45 heat shock , 1~2 .
 37 SOC media 1 Ml 가 .
 37 shaking incubator 1 (160 ~ 225 rpm).
 LB plate(LB+Amp+X-Gal) spreading , 37

Blue/White colony white colony .
E.coli JM109 Ampicillin, X-Gal, IPTG
 가 LB plate spreading . 37 Blue/
 White colony white colony .

4. Insert Check PCR

EmeraldAmp PCR Master Mix PCR .

EmeraldAmp PCR Master Mix(2 x Premix)	25 µl
Forward Primer	0.2 µM (final conc.)
Reverse Primer	0.2 µM (final conc.)
dH ₂ O	up to 50 µl

Plate colony tip PCR

98	10 sec.	} 30 cycles
55	30 sec.	
72	1 min/kb	

PCR agarose gel insert .

5. , Plasmid

plasmid colony 2 ml LB(+Amp)

Plasmid DNA (TaKaRa MiniBEST Plasmid Purification Kit).

!

PCR **PCR**

PCR DNA Polymerase 2가 . Taq
 DNA Polymerase Pol I (family A) Pfu
 DNA Polymerase (family B)
 Pol I DNA polymerase Pol I PCR
 (TaKaRa Ex Taq) 3'
 deoxyadenosine (dA) 1 base가 가 PCR
 TA cloning

DNA polymerase PCR
 3' 5' exonuclease
 TA cloning PCR
 TA cloning 3' dA
 TA cloning Mighty TA Cloning Kit
 (Code 6028) DNA Polymerase

TA cloning Mighty TA-cloning Reagent Set for PrimeSTAR(Code 6019) (Code 6019)
 PCR 3' dA 가
 A-overhang mixture가
 TA cloning 가

PCR	Pol I (family A)	(family B)
3'	dA 가 (TA Cloning 가)	
	TaKaRa Ex Taq TaKaRa LA Taq TaKaRa Taq MightyAmp EmeraldAmp SapphireAmp SpeedSTAR	PrimeSTAR

!

T-Vector

TA Cloning Kit 2 T-vector T-Vector pMD20
 T-Vector pMD19(Simple)
 Blue/White 가
 T-Vector pMD19(Simple) pUC19 multicloning
 site , cloning
 insert

5 kb **PCR** **Cloning**
 PCR (5 kb) TA cloning
 cloning . Mighty Cloning
 Reagent Set(Blunt End)(Code 6027)

The diagram shows a circular plasmid vector labeled 'T-Vector pMD20 (2,736 bp)'. It features an 'Ori' (origin of replication) at the top, a 'lacZ' gene with a 'T' site for insertion on the right, a 'Multi-cloning site' with several restriction sites below it, and an 'Amp^r' (ampicillin resistance) gene at the bottom.

[]

	Code		
TA Cloning Kit	6028	Mighty TA -Cloning Kit	20
	6019	Mighty TA -Cloning Reagent set for PrimeSTAR	20
	3270	T-Vector pMD20	1 µg
	3271	T-Vector pMD19 (Simple)	1 µg
Competent cells	9128	<i>E. coli</i> HST08 Premium Competent Cells	1 Set (100 µℓ × 10)
	9052	<i>E. coli</i> JM109 Competent Cells	1 Set (100 µℓ × 10)
	9057	<i>E. coli</i> DH5 Competent Cells	1 Set (100 µℓ × 10)
Insert Check PCR	RR300A	EmeraldAmp PCR Master Mix	160
	RR310A	EmeraldAmp GT PCR Master Mix	160
DNA	5003	Agarose L03 'TAKARA	100 g
	3422A	100 bp DNA Ladder (Dye Plus)	500 µℓ (100)
	3403	-Hind III digest	100 µg
	9760A	TaKaRa MiniBEST Plasmid Purification Kit	50
	9761A	TaKaRa MiniBEST DNA Fragment Purification Kit	50
	9762A	TaKaRa MiniBEST Agarose Gel DNA Extraction Kit	50

/ Ligation

Cloning

DNA plasmid vector cloning
T4 DNA ligase(DNA Ligation Kit) cloning

1. Insert DNA (DNA)

(a) DNA cutting plasmid
vector cloning
Hind III *Bam*H I double digestion

DNA	(1 µg)
<i>Hind</i> III	1 µl
<i>Bam</i> H I	1 µl
10 x K buffer	2 µl
dH ₂ O	up to 20 µl (7 tapping)

37 1
Agarose gel (10 µl) loading buffer 가

DNA gel UV
DNA (TaKaRa MiniBEST Agarose Gel
Extraction Kit).
insert DNA [A]

(b) PCR
Vector ligation insert primer 5'
가 primer insert DNA PCR
+ 5' 3 base nucleotide 가

TaKaRa Ex Taq Hot Start Version

PCR

10 x <i>Ex Taq</i> Buffer(Mg ²⁺ plus)	5 µl
dNTP Mixture(2.5 mM)	4 µl (200 µM)
primer 1	0.2 ~ 1.0 µM (final conc.)
primer 2	0.2 ~ 1.0 µM (final conc.)
DNA	< 500 ng
<i>TaKaRa Ex Taq</i> HS	1.25 U
dH ₂ O	up to 50 µl (7 tapping)

98 10 sec. }
55 30 sec. } 30 cycles
72 1 min/kb }

DNA ()

PCR	2 µl
<i>Hind</i> III	1 µl
<i>Bam</i> H I	1 µl
10 x K Buffer	2 µl
dH ₂ O	up to 20 µl (7 tapping)

37 1
gel DNA (TaKaRa MiniBEST Agarose Gel
Extraction Kit).
insert DNA [A]

2. Vector plasmid

plasmid vector (circular) cloning
linear

Plasmid DNA	(1 µg)
<i>Hind</i> III	1 µl
<i>Bam</i> H I	1 µl
10 x K Buffer	2 µl
dH ₂ O	up to 20 µl (7 tapping)

37 1
DNA
TE Buffer (20 µl) plasmid DNA [B]



linear insert DNA plasmid vector linear
vector self-ligation

(self ligation)

plasmid vector	1 - 20 pmol
Alkaline Phosphatase(BAP)	0.3 ~ 0.6 U
10 x BAP Buffer	5 µl
dH ₂ O	up to 50 µl (7 tapping)

37 ~ 65 30
Phenol / Chloroform / Isoamyl alcohol (25 : 24 : 1) (2)
Chloroform / Isoamyl alcohol (24 : 1) (1)

TE Buffer (20 µl) plasmid DNA [B]
5'- CIAP(Calf Intestinal Alkaline Phosphatase)
3'-
BAP(Bacterial Alkaline Phosphatase)

3. Insert DNA linear plasmid ligation

DNA Ligation Kit Mighty Mix

Insert DNA [A]	25 ~ 250 fmol
Plasmid DNA [B]	50 ng(25 fmol)
Ligation Mix	7.5 μ l
dH ₂ O	up to 15 μ l

16 , 30 (25 , 5) .

4. (Transformation)

E. coli HST08 Premium Competent Cells

HST08 competent cell 100 μ l
 , 14 ml tube (vortex 가).
 Ligation 10 μ l 가 30
 42 45 heat shock , 1~2
 37 SOC media 1 Ml 가
 37 shaking incubator 1 (160 ~ 225 rpm)
 LB plate() spreading , 37

5. Insert Check PCR

31 '4. Insert Check PCR,

6. , Plasmid

31 '5. , Plasmid

!

Q Ligation ?

A

- Ligation
- DNA salt 가 ligation ammonium acetate ligation
- DNA kit , ligation
- cohesive end ligation DNA (vector+insert DNA) 60~65 2~3 Ligation incubation , Ligation Kit 가 , ligation cohesive end 가 ligation DNA

Q cloning ?

A

ligation . TaKaRa DNA Ligation Kit LONG(Code 6024) ligation , 10 kb ligation insert DNA plasmid 가 (, 10 kb) plasmid clone DNA *E. coli* HST08 Premium Competent Cells(Code 9128)

[]

	Code		
	1060A	<i>Hind</i> III	10,000 U
	1010A	<i>Bam</i> H I	10,000 U
	2120A	Alkaline Phosphatase (<i>E. coli</i> C75)	50 U
	2250A	Alkaline Phosphatase(Calf intestine)	1,000 U
PCR	RR006A	TaKaRa Ex Taq Hot Start Version	250 U
	6023	DNA Ligation Kit Mighty Mix	1 Kit
Ligation,	6024	TaKaRa DNA Ligation Kit LONG	1 Kit
	9128	<i>E. coli</i> HST08 Premium Competent Cells	1 Set (100 μ l x 10)
	9052	<i>E. coli</i> JM109 Competent Cells	1 Set (100 μ l x 10)
	5003	Agarose L03 'TAKARA'	100 g
	3407A	100 bp DNA Ladder	500 μ l(100)
	3403	- <i>Hind</i> III digest	100 μ g
DNA	9760A	TaKaRa MiniBEST Plasmid Purification Kit	50
	9761A	TaKaRa MiniBEST DNA Fragment Purification Kit	50
	9762A	TaKaRa MiniBEST Agarose Gel DNA Extraction Kit	50

2. Agarose gel

PCR

insert DNA

- PCR :
- band spin column NucleoSpin Extract II
- band PCR :
- Cloning Enhancer :
PCR 5 µl
Cloning Enhancer 2 µl
37 , 15 80 , 15

Insert DNA [B]

3. In-Fusion Cloning

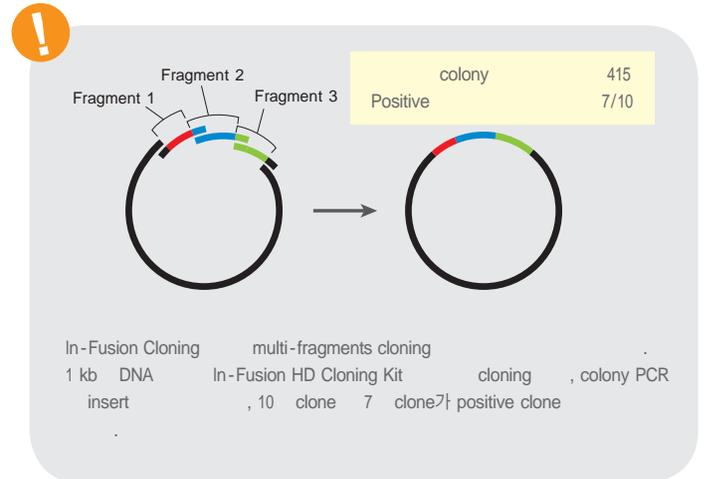
- 5 x In-Fusion HD Enzyme Premix 2 µl
 - Linear Vector [A] x µl
 - / CE PCR [B] y µl
 - dH₂O up to 10 µl
- 50 15

4.

Stellar Competent Cells(Code 636763) *E. coli* HST08
Premium Competent Cells (Code 9128) 1 x 10⁸
cfu/µg plasmid DNA competent cell

5. Insert Check PCR, , Plasmid

Insert check PCR 31



Code

	CE ^a	NS ^b	Cell ^c	PCR	^d
639642 In-Fusion HD Cloning Kit w/Competent Cells			o		
638909 In-Fusion HD Cloning Plus			o	o	
638916 In-Fusion HD Cloning Plus CE	o		o	o	
639648 In-Fusion HD Cloning Kit					
638912 In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Plus		o	o	o	

Premix In-Fusion HD 10rxns 50 rxns, 100 rxns
In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Plus (, desiccator 가) . Micro-tube
, 24 rxns(8 well tube x 3) , 96 rxns (96 well plate)



In-Fusion HD

*a. Cloning Enhancer (CE)

PCR band In-Fusion PCR
primer plasmid, dNTP , In-Fusion 가

*b. NucleoSpin Extract II (NS)

PCR multi-band spin column gel extraction PCR clean-up

*c. Stellar Competent Cells (Cell)

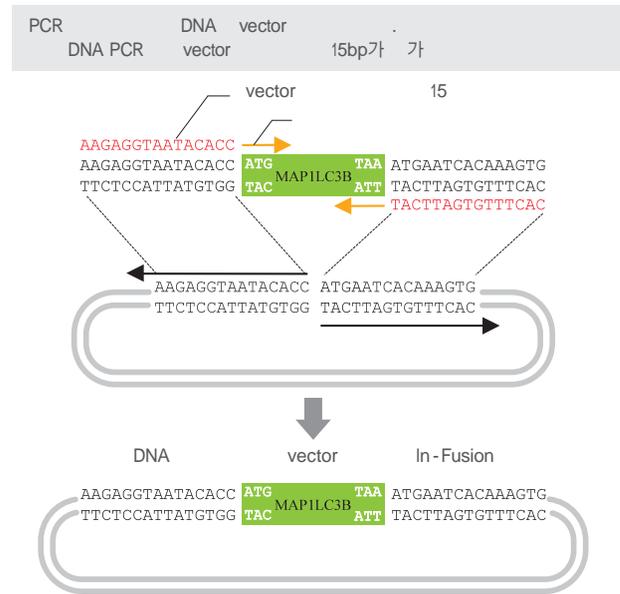
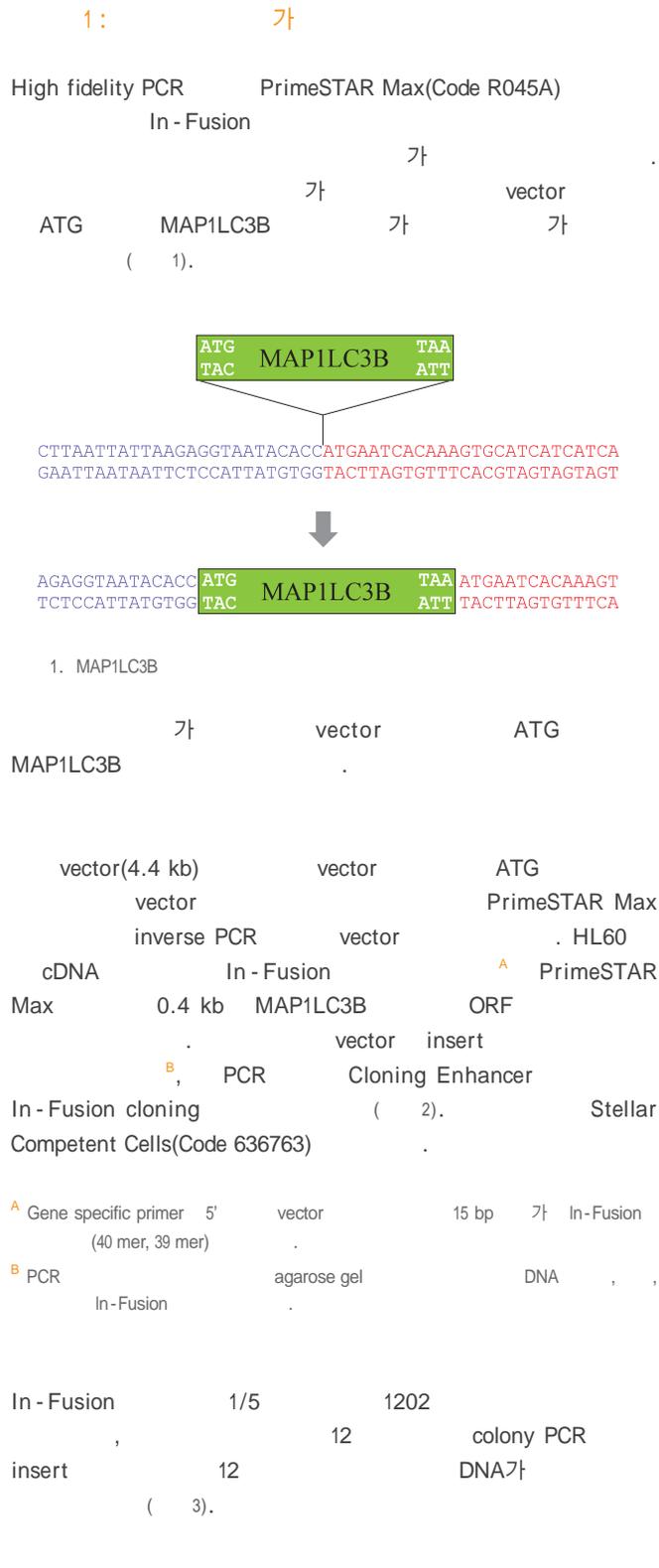
competent cell plasmid DNA competent
cell colony 가 . pUC plasmid
- galactosidase - X-Gal 가
Blue/White

*d. CloneAmp HiFi PCR Premix (PCR)

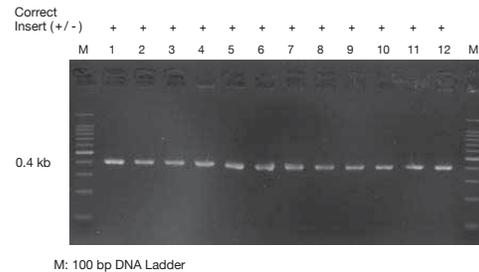
CloneAmp HiFi polymerase dNTP, buffer가 2
X master mix high
fidelity PCR 10kb
In-Fusion PCR Cloning

In-Fusion Cloning

High Fidelity DNA Polymerase

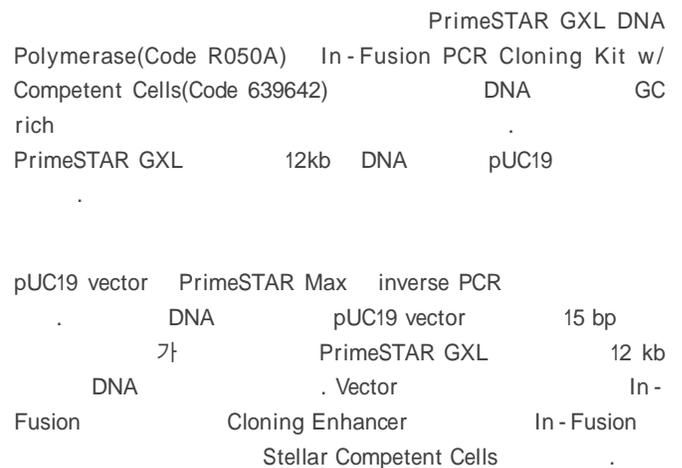


2. MAP1LC3B vector

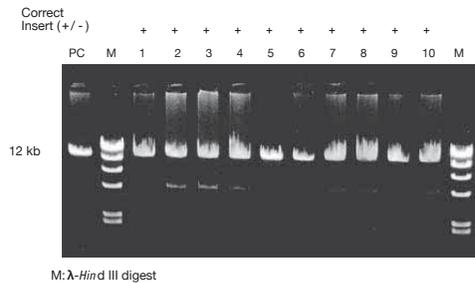


3. Colony PCR insert(0.4 kb)

2: DNA (12 kb)



In - Fusion 1/5 327 colony PCR
 insert 10 DNA가
 (4).



4. PrimeSTAR GXL insert(12 kb)

3 :

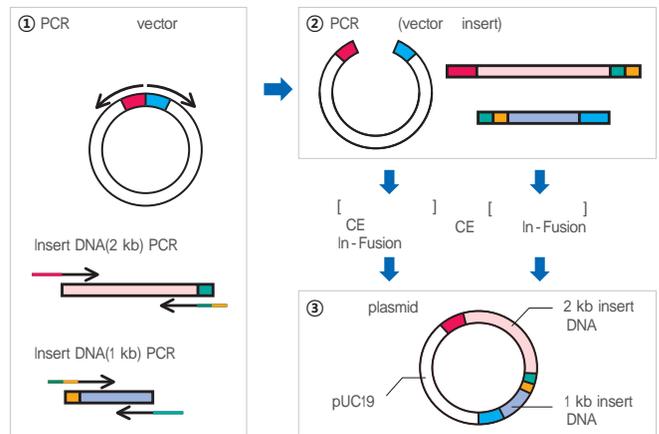
In - Fusion PCR Cloning Kit PCR
 DNA Cloning Enhancer (37 , 15 / 80 , 15)
 , DNA vector In - Fusion (50 , 15)
 DNA
 vector PrimeSTAR Max PCR
 DNA vector ,
 Cloning Enhancer In - Fusion 1 tube
 (37 15 , 50 15) (5).

[] 60	[] 30
PCR DNA	PCR vector DNA
CE : 37 15 , 80 15	PCR DNA
CE vector DNA	CE & In - Fusion :
In - Fusion : 50 15	37 15 , 50 15
	*CE : Cloning Enhancer

5. In - Fusion vector
 DNA Cloning Enhancer In - Fusion
 , PrimeSTAR Max vector DNA PCR
 CE In - Fusion

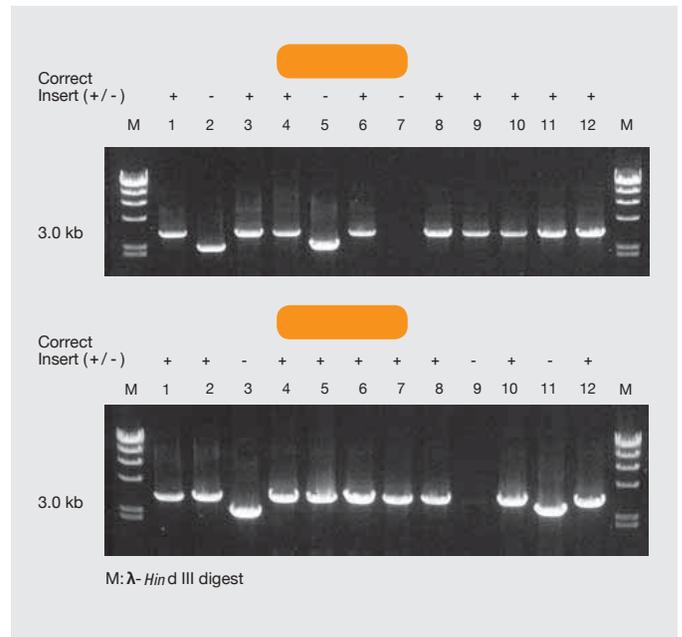
PrimeSTAR Max inverse PCR pUC19 vector
 In - Fusion PrimeSTAR Max
 -globulin 1 kb 2 kb PCR Vector
 3 (CE In -
 Fusion) (3 DNA CE In -
 Fusion 1tube) In - Fusion (

6. Stellar Cells DNA
 colony PCR 3 kb



6. 2 insert

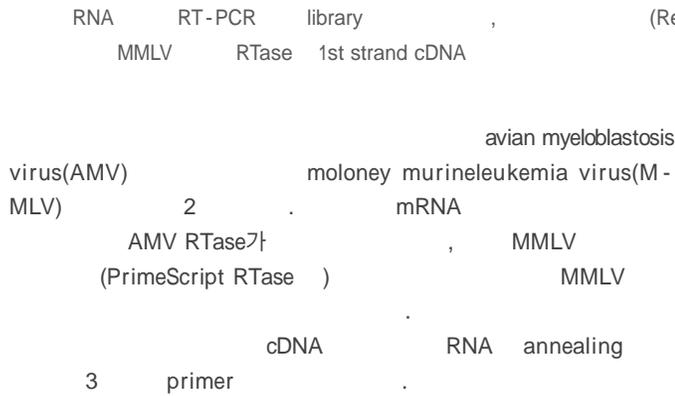
In - Fusion In - Fusion
 1/5 407
 insert ,
 12 9 2
 (7).



7. PCR insert(3 kb) Lane 3, 11 PCR Lane 2, 5

License Notice [K20]

& cDNA



RNA/Primer Mixture	10 µl
5X PrimeScript Buffer	4 µl
RNase Inhibitor	20 units
PrimeScript Reverse Transcriptase	100 ~ 200 units
RNase free dH ₂ O	up to 20 µl

가 vortex

Option (30 min)	10 min) ³
42 (~ 50) ⁴	30 ~ 60 min

70 15 incubation

1st strand cDNA PCR

2nd strand cDNA

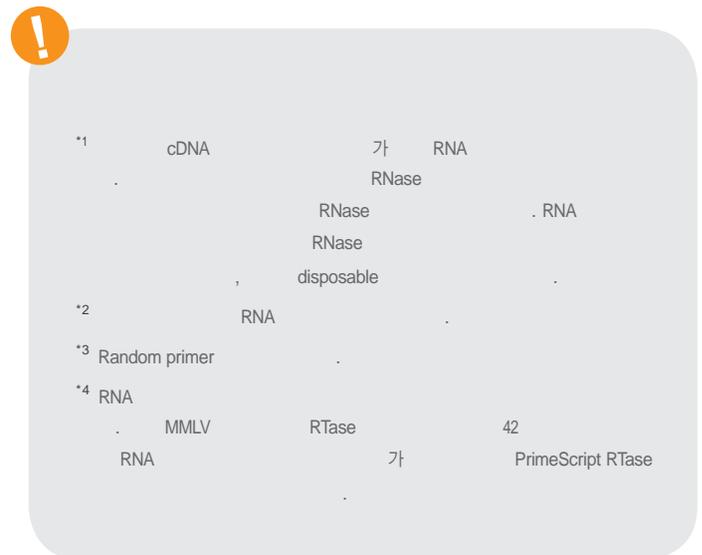
- Oligo dT primer: mRNA polyA tail annealing, 3' cDNA
- Random primer(6nt~ 9nt): mRNA cDNA
- Gene specific primer: cDNA

[] 1st strand cDNA

PrimeScript Reverse Transcriptase

Tube	RNA/Primer	
Oligo dT primer		50 pmol
(Random primer (6 mers)		50 pmol)
(Gene specific primer		2 pmol)
dNTP mixture(10 mM each)		1 µl
Total RNA ^{*1}		5 µg
(mRNA		1 µg)
RNase free dH ₂ O		up to 10µl

65 5 incubation , .^{*2}



[]

	Code		
1st strand cDNA	6210A	PrimeScript II 1st strand cDNA Synthesis Kit	50
	6110A	PrimeScript 1st strand cDNA Synthesis Kit	50
RT PCR kit	RR014A	PrimeScript RT-PCR Kit	50
	RR055A	PrimeScript One Step RT-PCR Kit Ver.2	50
Full-length cDNA	634925	SMARTer PCR cDNA Synthesis Kit	10
	가 2680A	PrimeScript Reverse Transcriptase	10,000 U
RNA	9767A	TaKaRa MiniBEST Universal Extration Kit	50
	9109	RNAiso Plus	200 ml

License Notice [K42, L1, L15, M57, P1]



Agarose

Lonza agarose

가 standard 가
SeaKem LE agarose

- 가 agarose
- Gel 가 blotting gel handling
- 1 kb PCR
- : 100 bp~23 kb



Lonza Agarose 가

agarose

DNA	1 kb	1 kb	1 kb~ 50 kb
Standard	NuSieve 3:1 Agarose	SeaKem LE Agarose	SeaKem Gold Agarose
	MetaPhor Agarose	-	-
Blotting	NuSieve 3:1 Agarose	SeaKem LE Agarose	SeaKem Gold Agarose
In-gel	NuSieve GTG Agarose*	SeaPlaque GTG Agarose*	SeaPlaque GTG Agarose*
DNA	NuSieve GTG Agarose*	SeaPlaque GTG Agarose*	SeaPlaque GTG Agarose*
	SeaKem GTG Agarose	SeaKem GTG Agarose	SeaKem Gold Agarose

* Low Melting Temperature : agarose melting 가 90 , Low Melting Temperature 65
melting DNA RNA in-gel .

TaKaRa MiniBEST

RNA Purification

gDNA Eraser Column Total RNA

TaKaRa MiniBEST Universal RNA Extraction Kit

AGPC Total RNA

* RNAiso Plus (Total RNA extraction reagent)

* column type AGPC(Acid Guanidium Phenol Chloroform)

DNA Purification

Plasmid

TaKaRa MiniBEST Plasmid Purification Kit Ver.4.0

PCR ,

TaKaRa MiniBEST DNA Fragment Purification Kit Ver.4.0

Gel DNA Buffer

TaKaRa MiniBEST Agarose Gel DNA Extraction Kit Ver.4.0

gDNA

TaKaRa MiniBEST Universal Genomic DNA Extraction Kit Ver.5.0



that's
GOOD
science!

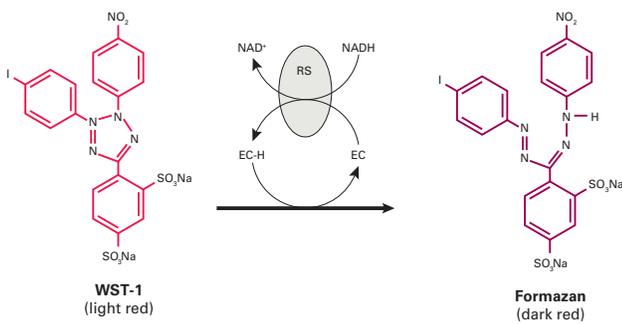
Utilizing the Premixed WST-1 Cell Proliferation Reagent to Avoid Off-Target Effects of RNAi

Peter W. Roelvink* and David A. Suhy*
 * Currently with Clontech Laboratories, Inc.

Work performed while at Benitec Ltd., Hawthorne East, Australia

RNA interference(RNAi)

effect) RNAi Clontech RNAi (off-target effect) virus RNAi



RNAi Premixed WST-1 Cell Proliferation Reagent (Code 630118) tetrazolium salt WST-1() formazan() (1)⁽⁴⁾. multiplate reader 420 - 480nm(A_{max}=450 nm) Formazan

(Hepatitis C) RNAi RNAi viral isolate HCV RNAi siRNA duplexer HCV siRNA HCV replicon reporter assay Reporter assay luciferase reporter plasmid co- trasfection siRNA , HCV 100bp luciferase open reading frame poly A tail (2). luciferase reporter mRNA가 luminescence가 lucinescence RNAi Clontech firefly luciferase Ready - To - Glow Secreted Metridia Luciferase . Luciferase - based reporter replicon system assay , 30 siRNA 20 siRNA 가 siRNA

1. Chemical structure and cleavage of the tetrazolium salt WST-1 to formazan. Once in the interior of active cells, WST-1 is reduced by mitochondrial succinate-tetrazolium reductase to produce the colorimetrically differentiated formazan product. EC = electron coupling reagent. RS = mitochondrial succinate-tetrazolium reductase system

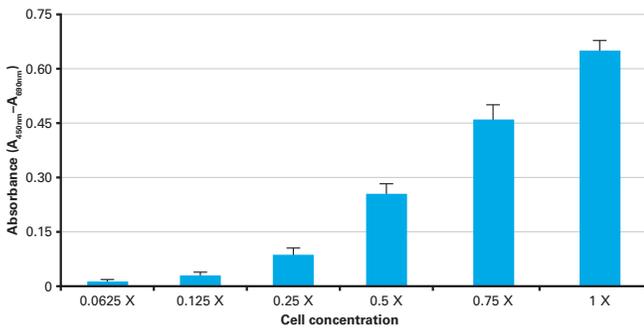
(Hepatitis C) RNAi 400 (hepatitis C virus(HCV)) 1 4 가 20% HCV single RNAi RNAi off - target RNAi off - target RNAi BLAST Smith - Waterman bioinformatics off - target (1). 3' UTR short seed sequences off - target 가 genome - wide expression RNAi 가 , Clontech off - target 가 Off 가

Reagent RNAi Premixed WST-1 Cell Pro - liferation Reagent off - target siRNA



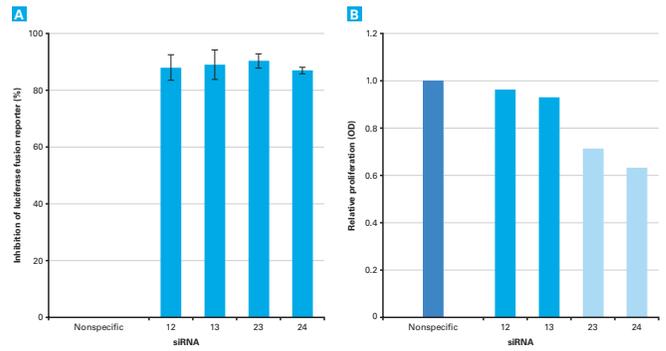
2. Luciferase reporter system for assaying RNAi activity. The reporter was constructed by fusing HCV sequences (~100 nucleotides of contiguous viral sequence) downstream of the luciferase reading frame but upstream of the poly A sequence.

siRNA
 RNAi based screening (Kittler *et al.*) WST-1 assay
 15,497 cDNA library
 endoribonuclease-prepared short interfering (esi) RNA genome-scale library
 RNAi (5)
 siRNA
 WST-1 assay
 Huh-7 cells, 72 hr
 WST-1 assay
 가 (3).



3. Ability of WST-1 reagent to detect differences in proliferating cells. Huh-7 cells were plated at differential densities and allowed to grow for an additional 72 hr prior to performing the WST-1 assay. Measurements are the averages of n = 4 independent samples ± standard deviation.

RNAi
 siRNA
 plasmid co-transfection
 Reporter
 siRNA negative control
 4
 , 4 2 (siRNA-23, siRNA-24)
 1
 HCV
 RNAi
 Clontech
 Proliferation Reagent
 RNAi off-target
 siRNA
 target-specific
 luciferase fusion reporter
 Co-transfection
 normalize
 non-specific
 siRNA
 siRNA
 WST-1
 WST-1 Premixed Cell
 Proliferation Reagent



4. Assessment of nonspecific siRNA toxicity using WST-1. Panel A. Inhibition of specific luciferase-HCV reporter plasmid activity in Huh-7 cells 72 hr after cotransfection with the cognate siRNA (n = 4 independent transfections). The data were normalized for transfection efficiency by inclusion of a second expression plasmid encoding Renilla luciferase in the transfection mixture. Inhibitory activity was calculated based on comparisons of parallel transfections that utilized a nonspecific control siRNA. The data are represented as the mean inhibition of luciferase activity relative to the nonspecific siRNA control ± standard deviation. Panel B. Assessment of the effects of the siRNA on cellular proliferation by the WST-1 assay. Absorbance readings were normalized to cells that had been transfected with the nonspecific control siRNA (n = 4 independent transfections).

Code

630118	Premixed WST-1 Cell Proliferation Reagent	2,500 rxns
631726	Ready-To-Glow Secreted Luciferase Reporter Assay	100
631727	Ready-To-Glow Secreted Luciferase Reporter Assay	500
631728	Ready-To-Glow Secreted Luciferase Reporter Assay	1,000
631729	Ready-To-Glow Secreted Luciferase pMetLuc Vector Kit	1 kit

License Notice [K24]

References :

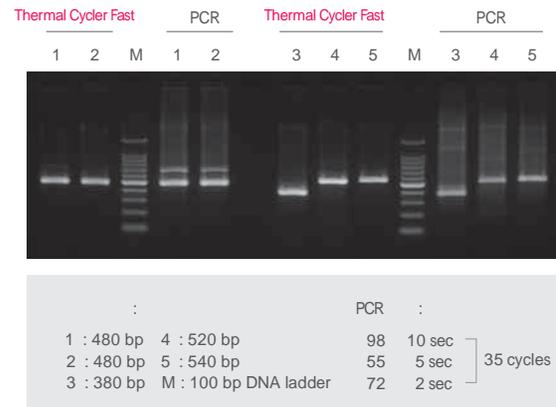
- Birmingham, A. *et al.* (2006) *Nat. Methods* 3(3):199–204.
- Semizarov, D. *et al.* (2003) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100(11):6347–6352.
- Jackson, A.L. *et al.* (2003) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 21(6):635–637.
- Slater, T.F. *et al.* (1963) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 77:383–393.
- Kittler, R. *et al.* (2004) *Nature* 432(720):1036–1040.

PCR thermal Cycler TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Fast



TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Fast
 , 가 8 /sec
 0.2 ml PCR tube PCR
 가 fast PCR thermal Cycler .
 PCR
 plate tube
 가 가 .

silver block
 6 /sec
 PCR tube(0.2 ml)



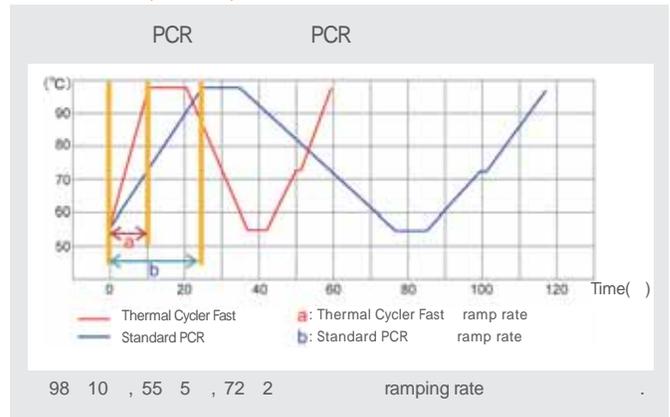
- silver block
- High-power peltier unit
- Tube plate lid 가
- 0.2 ml PCR tube, plate
- 5.7 color touch screen
- USB , USB

가

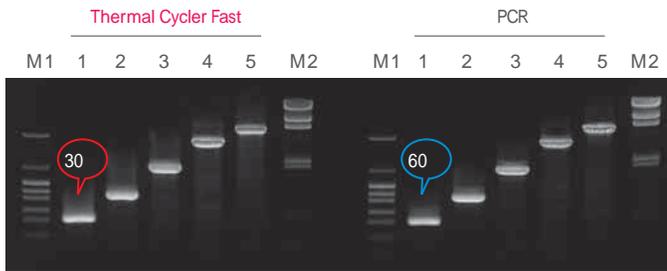
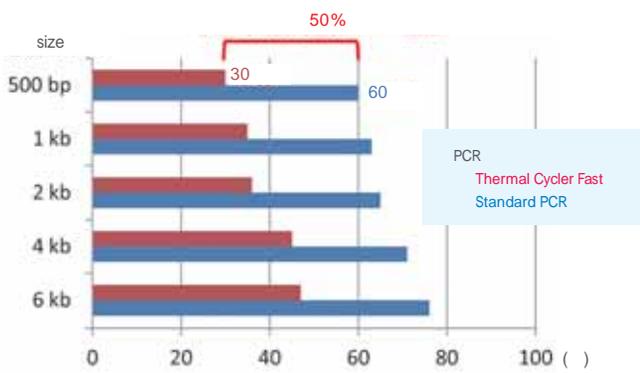
PrimeSTAR Max DNA Polymerase(Code R045A)
 target PCR . Thermal Cycler
 Fast PCR
 , Thermal Cycler Fast

TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Fast High-power Peltier
 fast ramp ramping rate가
 primer misannealing ,

Silver block()



PrimeSTAR Max DNA Polymerase
 PCR
 PCR (TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Dice)
 , 500 bp



Fragment Size	Thermal Cycler Fast (cycles)	Standard PCR (cycles)
1 : 0.5 kb	98	10 sec
2 : 1 kb	55	5 sec
3 : 2 kb	72	5 sec
4 : 4 kb		
5 : 6 kb		

M1: pHY Marker
 M2: -Hind III digest

TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Fast (Code TP450)	
	286(W) X 362(D) X 290(H) mm
	12 kg
	AC 100 ~ 240 V, 47 ~ 63 Hz, 8 A (110 V)
가	Peltier
	Silver block()
가	8.0 /sec
	6.0 /sec
	4 ~ 105
	< ±0.2 (72)
	< ±0.3 (72)
volume	10 ~ 50 µl(: 20 ~ 30 µl)
Lid 가	~ 120
가 tube	0.2 ml single tube, 0.2 ml 8 strip tube, 96 well plate
	5.7" color touch screen()
가	30,000()

PCR

Code

R045A	PrimeSTAR Max DNA Polymerase	100
R050A	PrimeSTAR GXL DNA Polymerase	250 U
R080A	TaKaRa Taq HS Fast Detect	200

License Notice [L15, M54]

total GIP 가 Human GIP, Total Assay Kit-IBL

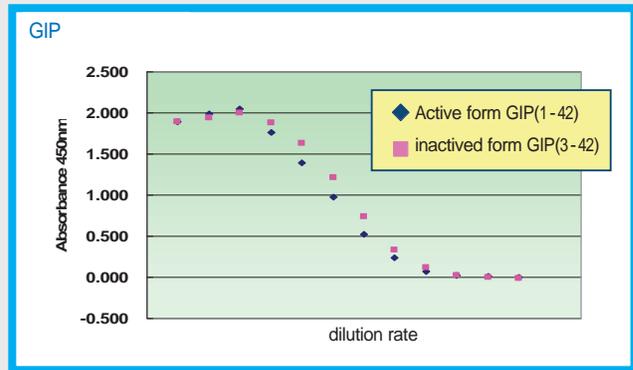
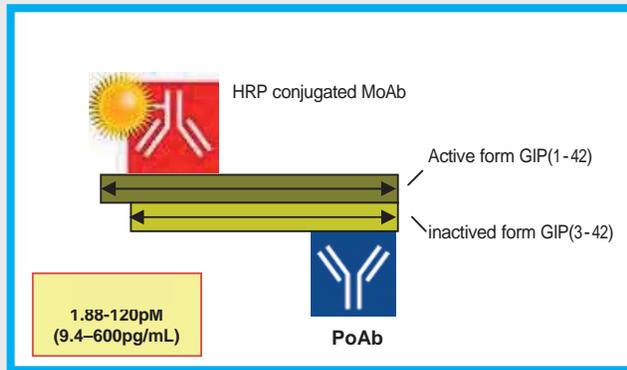
GIP(Glucose -dependent insulinotropic polypeptide)

incretin

glucagon

human GIP, active form (1-42) inactivated form (3-42)

Active form GIP inactive form GIP 가



Code		Size	가
27203-96Well	Human GIP, Total Assay Kit-IBL	96 well	Human EDTA-plasma (DPP-IV inhibitor), cell culture supernatant
27201-96Well	Human GIP, Active form Assay Kit - IBL	96 well	Human EDTA-plasma (DPP-IV inhibitor)
27764-96Well	Mouse GIP, Active form Assay Kit - IBL	96 well	Mouse EDTA-plasma (DPP-IV inhibitor)
27202-96Well	Rat GIP, Active form Assay Kit - IBL	96 well	Rat EDTA-plasma (DPP-IV inhibitor)
27784-96Well	GLP - 1, Active form Assay Kit - IBL	96 well	Human, Mouse, Rat Plasma (DPP- Inhibitor), cell culture supernatant

Western BLoT

Western blot

Western BLoT HRP Substrate

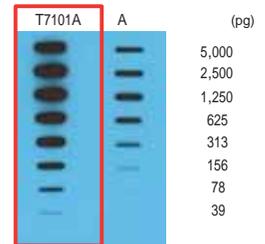
Western BLoT HRP Substrate Western blot horseradish peroxidase(HRP)-labeled chemiluminescent substrates

Code		Membrane	
T7101A	Western BLoT Chemiluminescence HRP Substrate	ECL substrates signal [: Picogram]	X-ray film Nitrocellulose, PVDF
T7102A	Western BLoT Quant HRP Substrate	[: Low picogram]	CCD camera, X-ray film Nitrocellulose, PVDF
T7103A	Western BLoT Hyper HRP Substrate	[: Mid femtogram]	CCD camera, X-ray film Nitrocellulose, PVDF
T7104A	Western BLoT Ultra Sensitive HRP Substrate	[: Low femtogram]	CCD camera, X-ray film Nitrocellulose, PVDF

- Western BLoT Chemiluminescence HRP Substrate(Code T7101A)
HRP - labeled 2 (39 ~ 5,000 pg) signal slot blot
- : Goat Anti - Mouse IgG(H+L) Peroxidase conjugated
- Membrane: Nitrocellulose

Western BLoT Chemiluminescence HRP Substrate (5 , X-ray) signal

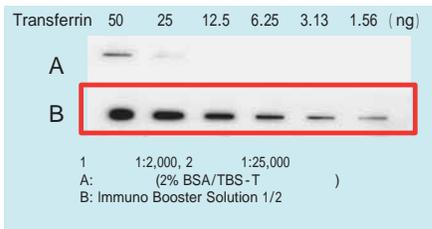
HRP



Western Blot Signal Enhancer(-)
[Western BLoT Immuno Booster](#)

Western BLoT Immuno Booster -
Western blot ELISA

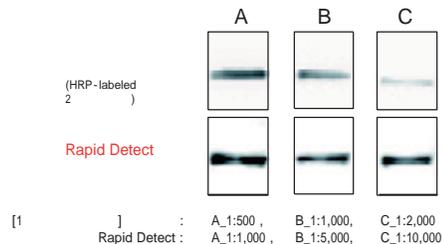
- 4 ~ 10
- HRP AP , 1 2



HRP-labeled 2 IgG
[Western BLoT Rapid Detect](#)

Western BLoT Rapid Detect Western blot antibody - free
IgG Detector Solution(HRP - labeled) 1

- HRP-labeled 2 Western blot signal
- Antibody-free IgG Detector Solution(HRP-labeled) 1
- 가
- 1 가



Code		
T7111A	Western BLoT Immuno Booster	250 ml

Code		
T7121A	Western BLoT Rapid Detect	50

K3	Advantage and Titanium PCR Products	K42	SMART Amplification Products
K11	cPPT Element	K45	Tet-Based Expression Products
K19	Hot Start Antibody	K47	WPRE Technology
K20	In-Fusion Cloning Products	K62	Tranfection Polymers
K21	Lentiviral Expression Products	K69	dsDNA-Binding Dye Research Kit
K24	<i>Metridia</i> Luciferase	K72	SYBR/Melting Curve Analysis
K25	Molecular Probes, Inc.	K92	Suppression PCR
K27	One-Step RT PCR	L15	Hot Start PCR
K29	Retroviral Expression System	M54	PrimeSTAR HS DNA Polymerase
K31	PCR	M57	LA Technology
K38	Retroviral Packaging Systems	P1	Roche Enzyme Kits
K40	RNAi Products	P7	PCR Notice

Exiqon Patent and Licensing Information

Exiqon, AQ-Link, LNA, miRCURY, Hy3, Hy5, miRPlus, ProbeLibrary, ProbeFinder and Genoview are registered trademarks of Exiqon A/S, Vedbaek, Denmark.
www.Exiqon.com

Mirus Patent and Licensing Information

Use of Mirus Bio *TransIT*[®] polyamine transfection reagents are covered by U.S. Patent No. 5,744,335, No. 6,180,784, No. 7,101,995, No. 7,601,367 and patents pending. The use of certain Mirus Bio transfection products are the subject of one or more of U.S. Patent No. 7,335,509, No. 7,655,468 and/or other pending U.S. patent applications. Mirus Bio Label IT[®] nucleic acid labeling and modifying reagents are covered by U.S. Patent No. 6,262,252, No. 6,593,465, No. 7,049,142, No. 7,326,780 and No. 7,491,538. CyTM3 and CyTM5 products or portions thereof are manufactured under license from Carnegie Mellon University and are covered by U.S. Patent No. 5,268,486.
www.Mirusbio.com

가



Takara



m.takara.co.kr